

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.75

July 4, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 83. 2 p.m. 84.
Humidity 80 79

July 4, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 p.m. 77
Humidity 83 38

2840 號式十月五閏年寅甲

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1914.

大拜禮 號四月七英曆舊

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

AN IMPERIAL LOSS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN DEAD.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received July 3.
The Right Hon. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain passed peacefully away at his London residence last night.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., and other members of the family were present.

The announcement of the death in the forenoon created a deep impression in political circles.

The right hon. gentleman suffered a relapse on Tuesday.

Two Bye-Elections.

The demise of the great statesman necessitates two bye elections, as Mr. Austen Chamberlain will retire from the representation of East Worcestershire to contest his father's seat at West Birmingham.

Generous Tributes.

London, Received July 4.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law will refer to the late Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons on Monday, while Mr. Redmond will make reference to the deceased statesman to-day (Friday).

In the Lobby generous tributes by men of all shades of opinion similarly honour "the Statesman of Empire."

AN EMPIRE-BUILDER.

Late Mr. Chamberlain's Career.

A Wonderful Record of Service Outlined.

The Right Hon. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, whose death is reported, was the eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, a member of one of the City Companies, and was born in 1836, his mother being Caroline, daughter of Mr. Henry Harben. He received his education at University College School and afterwards became a member of a firm of wood screw makers at Birmingham, Messrs. Nettlefold and Chamberlain, which his father had joined in 1854. He retired from business at the age of 40 years. At this time the deceased gentleman had acquired considerable local celebrity on account of the expression which he gave to very advanced Radical opinions and the fluency of speech with which he delivered them in one of the Birmingham debating societies. It was in 1868 that he made his first big move into civic life, being appointed chairman of the first Executive Committee of the educational League, becoming in the same year a member of the Birmingham Town Council. In 1870 he was elected a member of the School Board and three years later became chairman of that body. Speedily he was raised to the aldermanic bench and for three years in succession was Mayor of Birmingham (1874-75-76).

It was in the first year of his mayoralty that he became prominent in connection with Parliamentary affairs, for in that year he contested Sheffield in opposition to Mr. Roebuck, but failed to win the seat. The figures were:—Roebuck, 14,193; Mundella, 12,858, and Chamberlain 11,053.

TELEGRAMS.

AN IMPERIAL LOSS.

FURTHER TRIBUTES.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received July 3.
The late editions of the London newspapers are devoted to Mr. Chamberlain's death.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking to a Municipal deputation, said Mr. Chamberlain was one of the most distinguished Municipal administrators of his age.

Members of the Royal Family Dominion representatives, officials, members of the Cabinet and leaders in all spheres of thought join in tributes to his greatness.

Mr. Jesse Collings is overcome with grief.

The King's Admiration.

His Majesty the King and Queen Alexandra have sent messages of condolence to Mrs. Chamberlain. The King refers to the deceased statesman as "one for whom I had the greatest admiration and respect."

HOME CRICKET.

London, Received July 4.

Surrey drew with Northamptonshire at Northampton, securing three points on the first innings. (Last year Surrey won by five wickets.)

TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIAN OUTRAGE.

THE LYING-IN-STATE.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received July 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Vienna states that enormous crowds attended the lying-in-state of the late Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his Consort. The bodies were contained in silver coffins ornamented with gold, while lighted candles were placed around the catafalque.

The Life Guards formed a guard of honour in front of the coffin, upon which were wreaths from the late Archduke's children. Masses were read at all the altars.

Further Demonstrations.

Another message from Vienna states that the anti-Serbian demonstrations have been renewed. The Serbian tri-colour was burned in the neighbourhood of the Legation, and the demonstrators then marched to the Russian Embassy, but the police barred the approaches. Eventually the demonstrators gathered outside the British and German Embassies, where they sang the National Anthem.

Mr. Chamberlain was one of the idols of the British public. It was not until the action of the Government in connection with the Boer War had been ratified that he propounded his scheme of Fiscal Reform, which has loomed large in the public eye ever since. Unfortunately it was not a topic on which there could be agreement among the Cabinet of Mr. Balfour and some half a dozen resignations followed. He himself resigned office in 1903 for the purpose of carrying on the work with independence and in 1906 the general election was practically fought on the great question which he had raised. The election was lost for the Unionists and the Liberal Party went into power; but this did not seem to dim the popularity and respect with which Mr. Chamberlain was regarded, for in that year, in July when he reached his seventieth year, he received a most striking public reception. Immediately after he suffered a sudden collapse in his health which necessitated his retirement from active public service and though he still retained his seat for West Birmingham he took no active part in Public Service though at each Parliament he attended for the purpose of being sworn in. From time to time statements were made to the press as to the progress of his illness and for some considerable period hopes were held out for his ultimate recovery though these never materialized.

In 1910, shortly after his accession, King George visited the invalid statesman at his residence and other marks of favour were accorded him from Royalty and from the public, his movements annually to the Riviera being watched with the closest interest. In 1912 a chilling fund for the purpose of promoting the cause of tariff reform, was commenced in honour of his seventieth birthday, and the striking success that this scheme met with was an instance both of the popularity of the man and the large support of the policy he advocated.

TELEGRAMS.

ATHLETICS.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received June 4.
Drizzling rain marked the Amateur Athletic Association Championships at Stamford Bridge. The competitions extend over two days, and there is a record world-wide entry. The finals have resulted as follows:—

440 Yards Hurdles.—English, of Manchester. Time:—59.4-5 seconds.

Hop, Step and Jump.—Sahlin, of Sweden; 46 feet 1-4 inch.

Four Miles.—G.W. Hutson, of Surrey (last year's winner). Time:—19 minutes 41.1-5 seconds.

Putting the Weight.—Taipale, of Finland; 44 feet 7.1-2 inches. Throwing the Discus.—D.E.M. Taipale; 144 feet 6.1-4 inches.

Besides the work which he and in the Colonial Office when he started first to preach the "larger meaning of Imperialism," Mr. Chamberlain did much for social legislation within the United Kingdom, though he was often assailed by his opponents with the cry that nothing had ever eventuated from his adoption of the political war slogan of Mr. Jesse Collings' "Three acres and a cow." An excellent exposition of what he did during his career might be found in the letter written by his secretary to a correspondent in which was the following:—"If you will look in any biography you will see that he passed the Bankruptcy Act and the Patents Act in the administration of the late Mr. Gladstone. Later on he secured the acceptance of free education for the working classes and passed the bill for assisting working people to purchase their own houses. He promoted the Local Government Bill for the counties, the Allotments and Small Holdings Bill for the agricultural labourers, and, finally, took a leading part in giving compensation to work people for accidents suffered in the course of their employment." Mr. Chamberlain has taken part in very many other measures of social reform, and his public part in regard to the Imperial Union is well known.

Career in Brief.

1838.—Born at 3, Camberwell-grove, S.E.

1854.—Entered firm of Nettlefolds Birmingham.

1868.—Entered municipal politics.

1873-6.—Mayor of Birmingham.

1874.—First parliamentary contest at Sheffield—defeated.

Received the Prince and Princess of Wales (the late King Edward and Queen Alexandra) as mayor on their visit to Birmingham.

1876.—M.P. for Birmingham.

1880-5.—President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet).

1886.—President of the Local Government Board. March 15: Secession from Gladstonian Liberal Party and formation of Liberal Unionist Party.

1895-1903.—Colonial Secretary. 1902-3.—Visit to South Africa.

1903.—September 18: Resignation from Cabinet to conduct Tariff Reform campaign which he had launched in May.

TELEGRAMS.

A TRAGIC TRIP.

A BARONET DROWNED.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received July 4.
A tragic moonlight trip is reported to have occurred on the Thames.

A bandsman fell overboard, whereupon Sir Denis Anson, Bart., attempted to effect a rescue, but both were drowned.

Count Benckendorff, a son of the Russian Ambassador, dived in to assist in the rescue and was recovered in a most exhausted condition.

1906.—Birmingham celebration of 30th anniversary as M.P. July: Struck down by sudden illness.

1914.—June 6. Garden party at Highbury. Mr. Chamberlain was wheeled in a Bath chair along the terrace, this being his first public appearance for eight years.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Canadian Government's Preventive Proposals.

Ottawa, June 10.—The government is said to be negotiating with China an agreement for the control of Chinese immigration similar to that with Japan. The Chinese government has, it is understood, intimated that it is willing to enter into some such arrangement as Japan has at the present time, which permits the entrance of four hundred Japanese into Canada yearly. The agreement with the Chinese authorities may even be more rigid. At present Chinese entering into Canada pay \$500 head tax.

It is believed at Ottawa that if an arrangement were made with China as with Japan it would make it easier to negotiate a similar agreement with India through the British and Indian authorities. With an arrangement with these three countries there could not be much objection to the amendment to the immigration act which Mr. H. H. Stevens proposes, which would exclude all Asiatics south of the 50th parallel north, whose country had no immigration treaty with Canada.

Bombay's New Docks.

A correspondent of the *Sind Gazette* in writing about Bombay's new dock says: "I could write a bit on this 'Gateway of India' if I got started. The docks here are an inferno—exports and imports all mixed together, and bullock carts rattling up and down. The dust, dirt and frenzied screams of the bullock drivers are nauseating. Noah probably loaded his ark in the same way."

TELEGRAMS.

CIVIL PENSIONS.

REMEMBERING THE DEAD.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received July 4.
Civil List Pensions have been granted to Mrs. Corfield, in recognition of her son's services in Smolland, and to Mrs. Bacon, in consideration of the merits of her late husband as a painter.

ALBANIAN UNREST.

PRINCESS LEAVING.

London, Received July 4.
The Princess of Albania and her children are going to Bukharest.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Achievements not very Clear.

The Opium Conference is sitting at The Hague, but as yet it is not very clear what the Conference is achieving, says the *National Review*. It will be remembered that just over two years ago, when the last Hague Conference was held on this subject, the Powers represented signed a Convention dealing with the control of the production and distribution of raw opium; with the gradual effective suppression of the manufacture of, and domestic trade in, prepared opium; the enactment of pharmacy laws governing the manufacture and sale of medicinal opium; and the suppression of the Chinese opium trade, in so far as each Power was respectively concerned. It was provided that any Power not represented at the Conference should be allowed to sign the Convention, and with this object in view it was provided that immediately after the Powers represented at the Conference had, by their plenipotentiaries, signed the Convention, the Netherlands Government should invite all the Powers of Europe and America not represented at the Conference, thirty-five in number, to appoint delegates, with the necessary full powers, to sign the Convention at The Hague. Up to the present time only two Powers have not signed. The Conference now sitting has achieved at least one important point; and that is, it has decided not to wait for final unanimity and completion of the list of signatures before making the Convention of the 23rd January 1912 operative. A proposal brought forward by the British and the Chinese representatives, that the Convention should be made operative in the countries already signatory to it from December of this year, and that Powers not as yet signatory should be allowed to sign at a later date if, like Sairey Gamp, they "feel so disposed," has been accepted. If the terms of the Convention are really enforced then a very hard blow has been struck at the opium vice in its many forms in every civilized country on the globe. It should be borne in mind that, whilst the British Anti-Opium Societies have done magnificent work in this cause, the whole campaign would have been lost had not the Chinese Government and the Chinese people been determined and steadfast on the matter; for the biggest engagement has had to be fought here. Already China is taking her place as a moral force in the family of nations. The fact is highly significant.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Princess of Albania and children are going to Bukharest. The death is announced of the Right Hon. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

Civil list pensions have been granted to Mrs. Corfield and Mrs. Bacon.

Anti-Serbian demonstrations have been renewed in Vienna, the Serbian tri-colour being burned.

Results of the finals in the Amateur Athletic Association Championships are given to-day.

Generous tributes to the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain are paid by men of all shades of opinion in the Lobby.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law will refer to the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in the House of Commons on Monday.

In attempting to rescue a bandsman who fell into the Thames on a moonlight trip, Sir Denis Anson, Bart., lost his life.

Enormous crowds attended the lying-in-state of the late Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his Consort.

Mr. Lloyd George refers to the late Mr. Chamberlain as one of the most distinguished Municipal administrators of his age.

In a message of condolence, the King speaks of the late Mr. Chamberlain as "one for whom I had the greatest admiration and respect."

The death of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain creates two bye-elections, as Mr. Austen Chamberlain retires from Worcester to contest his father's seat.

NEWS.

The *Telegraph's* Acrostic appears to-day.

Hongkong twenty-five Years Ago under the heading "1889" appears on page 4.

Log book appears on page 9, "Our Contemporaries" on page 2.

Messrs Wright and Hornby's weekly share report appears on page 9 to-day.

General news and a short sermon appears on page 3.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Frivolity Freezer at Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 8.15 p.m.

Monday July 6.

Sale of Stone Quarrying Lats.
P. W. D.—3 p.m.

Saturday July 11.
Third Gymkhana Meeting.
V.R.C. Aquatic Fete—9 p.m.

Monday July 13.
H.K. University Matriculation Examination.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

HONGKONG, 29th Jan., 1912.

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THE INNER LIFE OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, by Sidney Whitman	8.00	PRINTERS PIE 1914, by Elmer Glyn	80
TURKISH MEMORIES, by Sidney Whitman	5.50	THE REASON WHY, by Elmer Glyn	80
THE WILDS OF MACRILAND, by J. Mackintosh Bell	11.50	ALONG THE ROAD, by A. O. Benson	2.75
OCEAN TRADE & SHIPPING, by D. Owen	8.50	HOW TO UNDERSTAND AEROPLANE, by S. D. Walkden	80
A WANDERER'S TRAIL, by A. L. Ridgway	8.50	CONSUMPTION: A DANGEROUS & PREVENTABLE DISEASE, by S. D. Walkden	4.00
THE TRUTH ABOUT ULSTER, by F. Frankfort Moore	5.50	PARIS SALON 1914, by Elmer Glyn	2.40
X RAYS: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF RONTGEN RAYS, by S. W. O. Kaye	4.00	CANADIAN NIGHTS, by Earl of Dufferin	2.00
TELEGRAPHY, by the late Sir W. H. P.reece, new ed., by M. D. Haviland	5.50	COMMERCIAL FRENCH, by G. M. Lombardo	2.75
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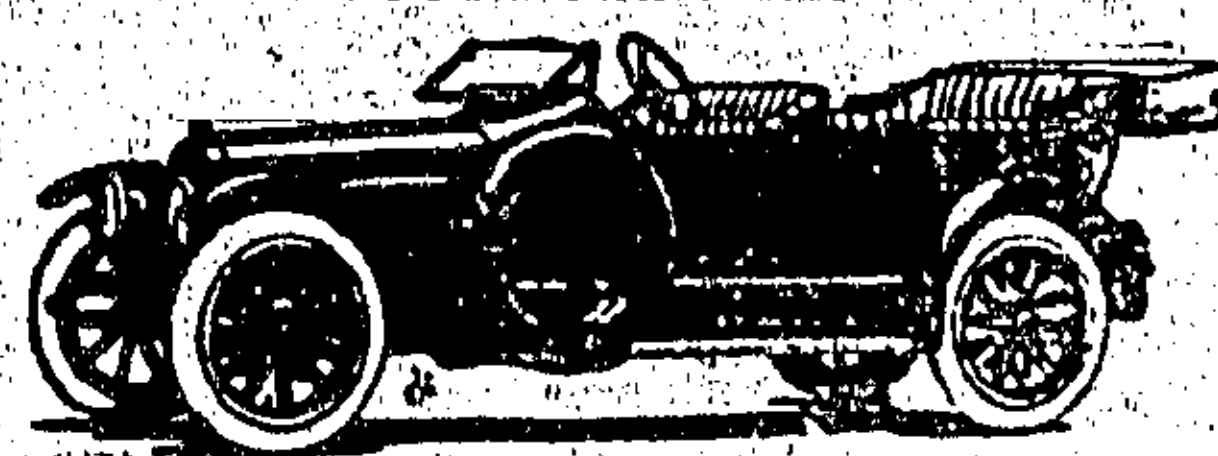
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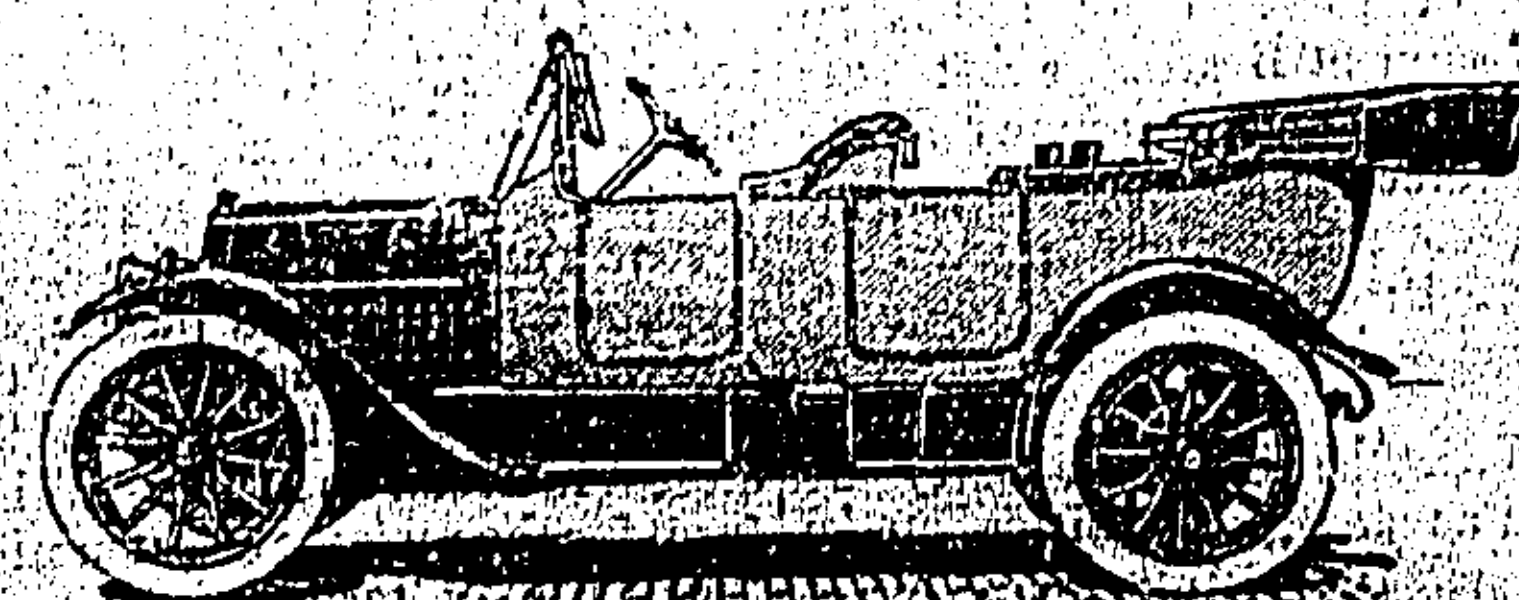
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The Compradore System.

No doubt the compradore system—like the banto system in Japan—was useful in its day, but times have changed and not only foreigners but the educated Chinese recognise that the system is in reality a constant drag on foreign trade. Sir Kai Ho Kai has spoken very plainly on the subject and has given it as his opinion that the compradore makes at least as much profit on transactions effected by him as does his employer. Sir Kai Ho Kai avers that, as things are now, the compradore tends to become the merchant and the head of the house his agent since the trader who wishes to do business must accept the compradore's terms or nothing. With the passing of the present generation and the rise of education, there is no doubt but that the compradore system—at least as it has existed for so many years—will follow the decline of the banto system in Japan, and from being in control of operations, native employees will be forced into secondary positions and operate more under the instructions of, than with the consent of, the taipans.

Daily Press.

Deep Water Bay Scheme. It appeared from the speech of the Attorney-General that the promoters, while accepting certain modifications of the Agreement on other points, have taken some exception to the amendment which deprives them of a monopoly of the right to supply electricity and gas. We presume, however, that this change is not of vital importance to the scheme, and in any case the amendment, in so far as it is designed to protect the dwellers in the future suburb from unnecessarily high charges, will meet with public approval. But we imagine the need for such protection is unlikely to arise, for it is obviously of vital importance to the success of the enterprise that the cost of living in the suburb should be kept as low as possible. When the Agreement has been signed the next step will be for the Government to cause an Ordinance authorising the construction of the projected tramway from Happy Valley through Wongneichong Gap to Deep Water Bay, to be introduced into the Legislative Council. Work on the line has to be commenced within one year from the Ordinance being passed into law, and completed within a period of three years from that date. Immediately after the commencement of the construction of the tramway the promoters will have the option of taking up leases of an extensive area of certain unleased Crown lands, with building rights on terms and conditions specified in the Agreement, the option being given for a period of twenty five years.

China Mail.

The Northern Sea Route to Siberia.

Under this heading, the *Geographical Journal*, in a recent issue, contains two remarkable papers by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and Mr. Jonas Lied. Mr. Lied describes a voyage of exploration from Stettin, through the Kara Sea, to the mouth of the Janesee, which he undertook in order to examine the possibilities of direct maritime communication between North European ports and the coast of Northern Siberia. Dr. Nansen, who accompanied Mr. Lied, has collected important data concerning the ice currents, depths, and other factors bearing on navigation in these Arctic regions. The outcome of their joint expedition enables one to take a hopeful view of the value of this Kara Sea route for the eventual transportation to Europe of the varied products of Central and Western Siberia. To England the economic development of Northern Siberia is a matter of importance. This extensive region is possessed of enormous natural resources.For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte, with Wines & Liquors of the Best—**ALEXANDRA CAFE**

GENERAL NEWS.

A Remarkable Discovery.
Hampton Court Palace is so well known that it is remarkable that the two old stone doors just discovered in the Cardinal Wolsey lodgings should have been forgotten for nearly 150 years. These doors, together with the ornamental ceiling and cornices worked by Sir Christopher Wren, have come to light while the rooms were being re-papered. The previous tenant, who occupied the apartments from 1880 until a few months ago, evidently had no suspicion of what lay hidden beneath the old wall-papers.

A Convert to Tenrikyo.
Recently it was reported in the *Japan Chronicle* that Miss E. Palmer, an English convert to the Tenrikyo religion, was on a visit to Japan representing the English adherents in London. It is now stated that Miss Palmer, having proved her qualifications, has been appointed a missionary of the religion. On Monday, June 1, she was to preach her first sermon at Osaka on the subject of "Tenrikyo and English Psychology."

Where Living is Cheap.
The cheapest place in the world is Antioch, in Syria," says a returned traveller. "Being on the Mediterranean, the climate is just right in the colder months. I once passed a winter there, and all it cost me was a round a week, though I leased a fine house and kept three servants. For the house I paid twenty shillings a month rent, while the servants were satisfied with two shillings a week. Mutton cost three-halfpence a pound. Eggs were a penny a dozen, and chickens twopenny-halfpenny each. The finest of fresh fruit and vegetables (in February too!) were so cheap that they were not sold in quantity. You got all you wanted for so much per week. All I required for my household cost me one shilling weekly. An American resident of Antioch told me that he and his family lived comfortably on thirty-five pounds a year."

Bombay Millowners' Association.
Reports have been current in Bombay regarding the existing relations between the Bombay Millowners' Association and Country Piece-goods Dealers Association. It was rumoured that owing to the millowners refusing to grant any concessions to buyers, the members of the Piece-goods Dealers' Association had practically decided not to make any further purchases from local mills and to get the goods they formerly bought locally from Manchester and Japan. On investigation it appears that things were not so bad as they were made to appear and that although for the present there is a deadlock, trade in local mills is quite good for this time of the year.

The Elements of the Sun.
In a recent lecture at the Royal Institution on "Celestial Spectroscopy," illustrated by experiments, Professor A. Fowler showed that each substance had a spectrum peculiar to itself, by which it could be identified. He said that the fact that different spectra were given by the same substances when excited to luminosity in different ways, helped them materially in arriving at a conclusion as to the prevailing conditions on the celestial bodies. There were still a large number of lines in the solar spectrum unaccounted for, but it was becoming less and less probable that the sun contained elements which were not found upon the earth.

Bangkok Water Supply.
The huge water towers at Wat Saket have now been filled, the quantity having been gradually increased each day till they were full. The main pipe from Samsen has been thoroughly cleansed. The filters have been in operation providing clean water for cleansing purposes. The fire hydrants and street fountains are being installed and these operations will soon be complete in the Dusit Park and Samsen areas. As soon as all the hydrants on one main are installed, this will be thoroughly cleansed, so that the whole system will soon be in order for full operation. More costs will be carried through in the course of a few days. — *Siam Observer*.

NOTICE

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SHORT SERMON.

One of the greatest discoveries of science in modern times is what is known as "the law of the conservation of energy," which means that none of the substances or force of nature are lost, but are only changed in form under chemical action and are transmuted from one to another.

This law also prevails in civil affairs of men. It is the constant study of all leaders of industry and of all true statesmen to devise methods by which the affairs of commerce and of the state can be carried on to the best advantage for the least possible cost.

This law, it must be admitted, is not so carefully observed among men as it is in nature; but the higher the civilization under which we live the more attention is given to what is called political economy. The man who understands the law of economy in industrial matters and in political affairs, and who is able to make his views known and felt among men, is a useful citizen.

The law of economy also enters into all the practical affairs of life, not only of the community at large, but also of the family and of the individual. It should be diligently taught to our children as one of the foundation principles of a good character.

If a child is permitted to be wasteful and extravagant in his home, he is sure to show the effects of it in his after life. He is likely never to appreciate the true value of things or be able to accomplish anything of lasting benefit to the world, either in the way of the accumulation of wealth, or knowledge, or character.

The divine law of economy also shows in spiritual matters. Nothing of truth or love is lost. There are a number of things in the life of our Lord which impress this lesson.

In the Sermon on the Mount we have these striking words: "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you." This means that the law of economy should be applied to truth and that there are times when it should be withheld, or rather, when it would be worse than useless to proclaim it. Our Lord illustrates the same great law in His own conduct. When He went back to Nazareth, the city where He was reared, we are told that "He could do no mighty work there because of their unbelief."

Note the encouragement we have here to conserve our own life. There is a temptation to those who have long been Christians and have given many years to service to the Master in His Kingdom to feel that as the end approaches it would be well for them to cease from effort. At best, they know not many years remain; why not, therefore, calmly fold their hands and rest from their labours?

The lesson of the text for such is that whatever fragments of years may remain, it is far better to put them up in useful service than to let them be lost.

Why not continue steadfast unto the end? The exhortation is, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

I remember an old minister who resigned his church at 75 years of age, but he was unwilling to be idle; and in accepting whatever work was offered him in vacant churches he renewed his youth, he gathered up the fragments of his life that remained and rendered his Master effective service in his declining days. There is no reason why any Christian should stop until the Lord stops him by calling him home to Heaven.

But in the Christian life of all of us there is likely to be much waste. There may be some who if strictly honest with themselves would say: "Well, I have been a member of the church for many years, and yet I never have done any good worth speaking of; in fact, my life has been almost as selfish and useless as if I had never known the Lord Jesus as my Saviour and had never identified myself with his people." If that is your honest conviction in the interpretation of your own experience, why not heed the lesson of the text and "gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost?"

There are fragments of time that are constantly slipping away from us and leave no record of good accomplished. What might not be done if we were not so prodigal of our fleeting moments and if we were conscientious in the use of them?

There are also fragments of opportunity which are lying about us and are almost sure to be overlooked in the hurry and flurry of our modern life. Those who are most efficient in the furthering of every good movement in the history of the world are those who are careful to husband their time and opportunities and devote them to wise and beneficent uses.

There are also fragments of wealth which might be very much better invested than they are by many people. Think of the hundreds and the thousands and thousands of dollars that are frittered away by Christian people in small sums and in useless expenditures, in hurtful luxuries and in sinful extravagances which, if gathered together and devoted to noble causes, might be productive of an immense amount of good!

\$30,000 Legacy for a Doctor.
Lady Anna Caroline Chandos-Pole, of Harrington House, Kensington Palace Gardens, widow of Edward S. Chandos-Pole, and daughter of the fifth Earl of Harrington, has bequeathed £30,000 to Thomas Ross Macdonald, M.B., of 85, Cadogan-place, Chelsea, in recognition of his great kindness and attention to me for many years past, during many illnesses, and especially during my severe attack at Vittel, Vosges. The case containing the will and other weapons, given to the late Lord of Harrington by the late Lord of Harrington, Government Secretary, India, Prince of Wales, Lord Byron (the poet),

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TO LET.—With immediate possession. Office: 2nd Floor of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank's Building No. 7 Queen's Road Central. Also Large Godown in Basement of same building. Apply to DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

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TO LET.—Part of First Floor of No. 25, Des Voeux Road Central. Immediate Possession. Also Motor Boat for sale. Apply — DRAGON CYCLE Co.

the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and the King of Delhi, and the silver cup bearing the inscription "Presented by the General Body of Catholics of Ireland to the Hon. L. F. O. Stanhope, the distinguished 'Friend of Religious Liberty,'" are left to the South Kensington Museum. She left property of the value of £141,936.

NOTICE.

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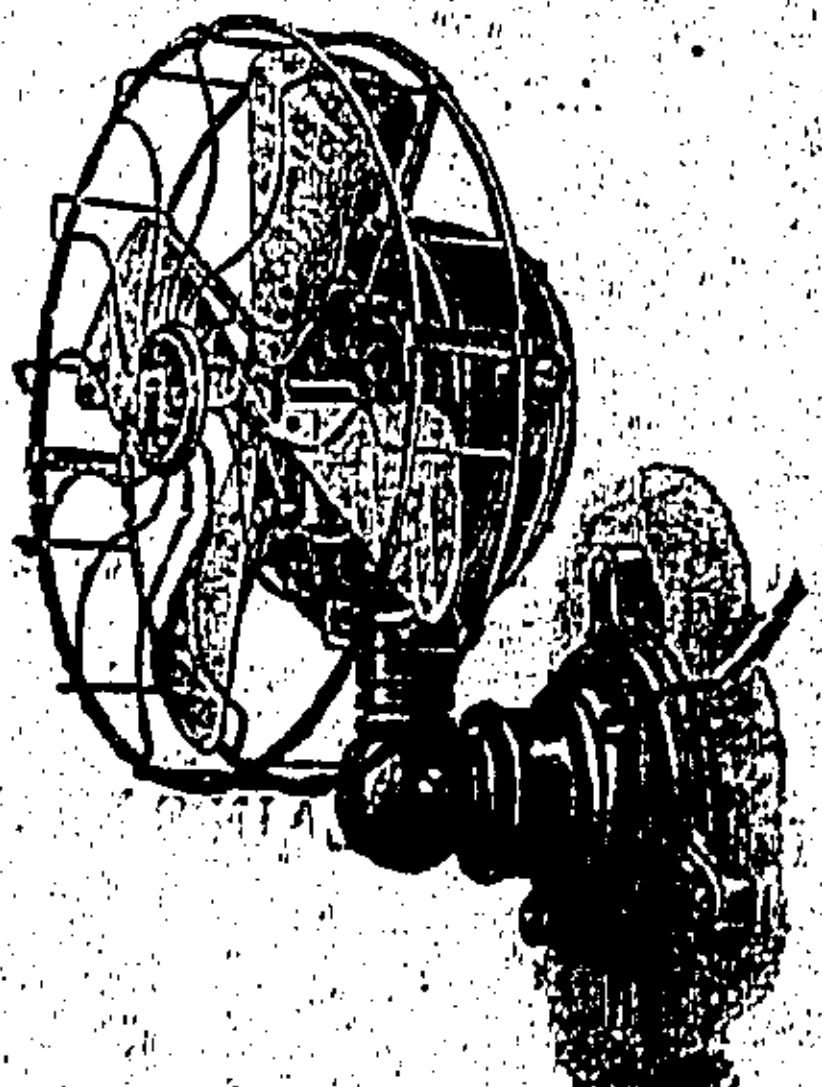
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The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.

Price:—\$0.85 per doz.

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FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves. Prices:—\$1.00 per doz. Pints. \$0.60 per doz. Spl's.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1914.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DEATH.

Throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire the news of Mr. Chamberlain's death will be heard with deep emotion, and even outside the Empire, amongst all civilised peoples, general regret will be felt. Yet the blow comes with less force than would have been the case had he been struck swiftly down. For years he has been out of the fighting line. In January last he intimated to his constituents in Birmingham that he could not "hope again to do his work in Parliament" and when he appeared before his own constituents and those of his son, at a garden party in June last, he was the merest shadow of his old self. That was his first public appearance after his breakdown in 1906, and it showed that his old power had left him.

Yet though he had been for years a fighter with his armour laid aside, and himself unable to wield a sword, the magic of his name and personality still remained. He had ceased to be a leader of men but he still inspired them. He had been a great Parliamentarian, a great platform speaker, a great electioneer, and a great administrator. But he had been more than these things, and it is for the something more that he will be remembered by Britons at home and across the seas. His name will forever be coupled with that of Mr. Kipling as a preacher of the great doctrine of Imperialism. Mr. Chamberlain was the first great statesman who set himself to teach the masses that they had Imperial duties, and to him, more than to anyone else, is due the growth of Imperial unity and the growing sense of Imperial obligations which is strengthening every year in every corner of the Empire.

It is not too much to say that throughout his life he was an Imperialist, though his Imperialism deepened and became clearer as he preached it to others. Even in his Radical days he never was a "Little Englander," and over thirty years ago he was described as the only "Jingo" in the Liberal Administration. The "Jingoism" of one decade became the strong Gladstonian party he said, "I have explained his breach with the Gladstonian party he said, 'I have explained the honour and influence and the integrity of the Empire. It was because these things were so dear to him' that he resisted Home Rule so earnestly. He was just as earnest, again, in believing that Tariff Reform would help greatly towards the cohesion of the Empire. That was the one aim which he kept most consistently before the electors, and now that he is gone, he will be remembered because of the great lesson which he taught his fellow-countrymen and to which they responded so well, even though it called for sacrifices.

The "Fourth."

Congratulations to Uncle Sam on another anniversary. The past year has not been altogether a smooth one for the United States, if only from the fact that the country has felt the result of the entire change of government and governmental policy brought about by the Presidential Election of the year before last. The most unfortunate detail of the year's history is the Mexican difficulty—a difficulty from which Great Britain and all other civilised nations will most heartily wish Uncle Sam a happy and speedy issue. And speaking of Great Britain, it is a pleasant reflection that, as the time goes on, the good understanding between her and America markedly strengthens; old jealousies are steadily being forgotten and competition between the two countries in trade and latterly in sport—has, underlying it, a healthy note of mutual respect. All good Hongkongites pray that this will long remain so.

The "Idle Rich."

Under the above heading yesterday we reported that the omniscient Fabian Society—an organisation that began rather well but, of late years, has dwindled to a carping sort of body that understands any folks' business but its own—has been trying to prove that thirty-seven per cent. of the national wealth is enjoyed by "a relatively small number of people, not one of whom has pretended to have so much as the shadow of an occupation." It is well sayings such as this that alienate from the Socialists much of the sympathy that would otherwise be theirs. They get hold of a catch phrase—"the idle rich," for example—ride it to death, and seek to bolster up their vituperations with sweeping statements and—worse still—with "cooked" figures. In this case Mr. W. H. Mallock, in a recent book, has amiably knocked a hole in the Fabians' "argument" by showing that in order to arrive at these wonderful figures they have been obliged to include among the wealthy unemployed, retired tradesmen, pensioners and the inhabitants of the prisons and lunatic asylums!

A Good Work.

There are some types of Missions which do not appeal greatly to Far Easterners—the why and the wherefore need not be discussed. But there is one Mission—that to Seamen—which has deservedly won world-wide praise, and whose work is much appreciated in Hongkong. Here in our port it has done, for very many years, any amount of good, solid, practical work—without any trumpet-blowing, too. According to the annual report, recently issued, it has for 58 years been making spiritual provision for crews of many nationalities and creeds, at sea, in port and ashore. It does so now in 67 harbours round the British Isles, and in 31 ports abroad, while all the year round its 67 mission vessels and boats are every day carrying 61 chaplains and 115 readers, boatmen, etc., from ship to ship to minister to crews on board. The Mission is engaged in a noble work, which thoroughly deserves support.

The Tennis Contests.

Hongkong has been well posted in the progress of the Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon this year. The results have shown that the old, experienced hands are well able to more than hold their own, and it is satisfactory to see that British players have been doing so remarkably well, winning all the singles. The victory of Norman Brookes over Froitzheim was a most gratifying one, and it will be interesting to see what sort of show he will make against Wilding, the holder. It is good also to see that Mrs. Larcombe has got through the Ladies' Singles. Last year, it will be recalled, the competition resulted in a walk-over for Mrs. Lambert-Chambers, as Mrs. Larcombe, after finding her way to the challenge round, was forced to retire owing to an accident to one of her eyes while she was engaged, with J.O. Parke as partner, in the final of the Mixed Doubles. Everybody will wish her good luck in the coming deciding match.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS NO HAPPINESS IN GETTING; ONLY IN GIVING.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 84; dull.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 77; dull.

The Mails.

English Mail.—Left per s.s. Himalaya to-day at 1 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Kauchow to-day at 5 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 32 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 39 published.

Boarder's Loss.

The police have been notified that a boarder at the Zetland House has had stolen from her room \$70 in banknotes.

5 Tis per Share.

The Directors of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., have declared a Dividend for the year ending 30th April last at the rate of Tls. 5 per share.

The Open Door.

A Chinese married woman has reported to the police that some person stole from her house, at 3, Shanghai Street, the door being left open at night, clothing valued \$20 and jewellery valued \$18.

Pills Overcarried.

The package of pills, valued \$25, reported by the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt as having been stolen from the s.s. Syria or from the wharf, have been found on board the boat at Shanghai. They were overcarried.

Arrived from Shanghai.

Judge C. S. Lobengier, the United States Judge in Shanghai, arrived in the Colony by the Himalaya en route for Canton where he intends to hold a Court. Lieut. D. McGillivray R.N., also arrived from Shanghai by the Himalaya.

Partly Recovered.

A shopkeeper, of 82, Temple Street, Yaumatei, reported to the police that between 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. to-day some person entered his shop and stole a box of clothing valued \$34. The box and clothing to the value of \$29 has since been recovered and a man arrested.

Left for Home.

Mr. Peter West, of Messrs. Moutrie's, left by the Himalaya to-day for Home. He had a good send off by a party of friends. Mr. West was a very capable and popular entertainer, and was always ready to assist a charitable object by the aid of his talents.

A Remarkable Photograph.

The photograph attached to the cover of this week's issue of the *Weekly Telegraph* shows in a remarkable manner the extent of the floods at Wuchow. The picture depicts a Chinese temple with the watermarked to a height of 72 feet 5 inches, the highest known for a century. The photograph was taken by Mr. W. A. Cornell, of Messrs. Palmer and Turner.

THE "TELEGRAPH'S" ACROSTIC.

Pillars.

Is England's heritage the sea?
The river it seems not to be.

Bars.

1. If he had more go he'd be an Iberian Grandee.
2. A little polecat—strange that he should represent such purity.
3. One must look it now a-days.

Stagnant effort rarely pays.
[Answers on Monday.]

1889.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the Week Ending July 4, 1889.)

Hongkong Rifle Association.

July 1.—The fourth competition for the Hongkong Rifle Association's second monthly Handicap Challenge Cup took place at Kowloon on Saturday. There were 16 competitors, the conditions being seven shots each at two and five hundred yards. The shooting was pretty good all round, and Lieut. Carlyle, R.A., who has been shooting in capital form lately, eventually proved the winner by scoring 31 at the shorter and 27 at the longer range, which, with the handicap allowance of 6 points, raised his total to 64. Mr. E. L. Woodin, seratch, who made 30 and 31 respectively, was a capital second, Mr. F. Howell (allowed 4) being third with 58. Lieut. Carlyle, having won the trophy three times out of four competitions, it now becomes his own property.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.

July 2.—An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at noon to-day, at the Office, for the purpose of confirming the two following special resolutions:—
1.—That Article No. 14 of the present Articles of Association of the Company, with its marginal note, be expunged, and that, in lieu thereof, the following article and marginal note be inserted:—
viz:—
14.—The Company may from time to time subdivide its shares.

2.—That the Capital be reduced from \$1,700,000, divided into 17,000 shares of \$100 each, to \$1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$50 each, and that such reduction be effected by returning to the persons who on the 22nd day of July, 1889, shall be the holders of the 17,000 shares that have been issued, the sum of \$700,000 part of the paid up capital, rateably according to the number of shares held by them and in equal proportions.

The Hon. Mr. J. J. Keswick presided, and there were present: Hon. Mr. C. P. Chater, Messrs. E. L. Woodin, J. S. Moses, L. Poesnecker, N. A. Siebs, E. A. Solomon, W. H. Forbes, S. O. Michaelson, F. Dodwell (directors), Hon. Mr. B. Layton, Messrs. W. G. Brodie, E. B. Jorey, T. I. Rose, and E. Osborne, acting secretary.

The Chairman said:—Before submitting the resolution to you perhaps a word or two of explanation may be desired from me in reference to the principle on which the Board have decided to carry out the reduction. You are asked to reduce the capital of the Company by the repayment of \$41.17 in cash to each shareholder on the register at the time of the reduction, and the issue to him of new scrip for fifty dollars and fractional certificates for \$8.30. This, I may explain, is one-sixth of the share, and the 50 cents is a hundredth part of a share. This has been found the most convenient way of carrying out the reduction, and we hope that these fractional certificates will soon accumulate in one or few hands, and be exchanged for scrip, on presentation at the Company's offices in sums of \$50 each. Your directors have considered it desirable to pay an interim dividend up to the 30th June, prior to the reduction of the capital taking place, and in reference to this and the closing of the transfer books, due notice will be given. Previous to putting the resolutions I shall be glad to answer any questions or afford any information.—There being none, he moved the adoption of the first resolution.

Europeans Summoned for Assault.

July 3.—Several Europeans were summoned before Mr. Woodhouse this morning by Chinamen for assault. Messrs. J. and D. Kennedy of the Horse Repository, were the first; a man being the complainant, but no appearance was put in, and the charge therefore fell through. Captain Clements, superintendent of the mineral water manufactory in connection with the Hongkong Dispensary, was the

"FRIVOLITY" FREEAR AND LAUGHTER.

Laughter is universally regarded as the best of all tonics.

"Bucks one up."
"Is exhilarating."
"Expands the lungs."
"Makes one forget his liabilities."
"Makes one oblivious of the rate of exchange."
"Laugh and you will forget the value of your depreciated dollar."
"And you will acquire an appetite that will surprise you and worry the hotel proprietor."
"And grow fat."
"Then you'll sleep soundly, and smile through your sleep."
"And everyone will seek your society."
"And good health you will always enjoy."
"And the world laughs with you."
Seek the opportunity. It is a rarity not to be missed. Apply for your share of it at Moutrie's.

next victim. One of these supercilious objects which stalk about in a silk jacket was the complainant. His name is Kam Sui-un, and he is, or was, a clerk at the same place. He said that on Sunday at noon he had closed the place for tiffin, when Captain Clements, whom he described as "a sort of foreman employed to test the water," came up and scolded him ending up by striking him several times. Captain Clements version was that they were especially busy at the time, but the clerk, because he wanted his tiffin, closed the place and kept out the workmen, for which he got one on each side of his head. Mr. Woodhouse upheld the majesty of the law by imposing a fine of \$10, a ridiculously inadequate sentence for such a cowardly and brutal assault. The poor offending Chinaman ought to have had at least a couple of thousand dollars awarded him as a solatium, if, indeed, money could compensate him for his injuries.

"The Glorious 4th."

July 4.—To-day is the "Glorious Fourth" the anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the United States of America. The celebrations in this Colony have, so far, been on a quieter scale than usual, although American hospitality has not in any way decreased; but later on in the evening we have no doubt that the grand old toast, "The day we celebrate," will be duly honoured.

1889.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for July 4, 1889.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—192 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$100 per share, sellers.
China Traders Insurance Company.—\$80 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance.—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$132½ per share, sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association.—Tls. 100 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$385 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company.—\$385 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.—85 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company.—\$277 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steamship Company.—\$140 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company.—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company.—\$240 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures.—\$501.
Indo-China S.N. Company.—4 per cent. prem. buyers.
Douglas Steamship Company.—\$83 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$300 per share, sellers.
Lazon Sugar Refining Com-

PRIEST STONED.

Ugly Conduct on Bonham Road.

A painful case of assault on a Catholic priest has been brought to our notice, this morning. According to our informant, a priest was returning late in the evening from making sick calls at the Government Civil Hospital when he was both insulted and assaulted by Chinese on Bonham Road. They called the reverend gentlemen foul names, and threw stones at him which struck his arm, and his umbrella, which he used as fast he could to shield himself from the missiles. Olegymen are called out to the sick at all hours and have every right to protection. Perhaps the police will make a note of the complaint and keep a watchful eye.

COLONIAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting took place on Tuesday, June 9 at 4, White Hall Gardens, S. W. by kind invitation of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, H.R.E. Princess Henry of Battenberg, Patroness of the Association, honoured the Meeting with her presence. Colonel The Rt. Hon. Sir Claude MacDonald, G.O.M.G., G.O.V.O., presided, and the Speakers included Field Marshal The Lord Methuen, G.O.B., G.O.V.O., Lady Figgott and Sir Hugh Clifford, K.O.M.G., who testified to the excellent and valuable work done by the Association in all parts of the world.

Among those present were, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Harcourt, Lady Musgrave, Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald, Sir Frederic and Lady Hodgson, Lady Dawson, Lady Mitchell, Hon. Victoria Hicks Esq., Sir Ernest and Lady Birch, Sir Harry and Lady Wilson, Sir Maurice Cameron, Hon. C. and Mrs. Gideon Murray, Sir Reginald and Lady Antrabus, Sir Bradford and Lady Griffith, Captain and Mrs. Piggott, Lady in Thurn, Lady Sharpe, Mrs. Villiers Hawkins, Mrs. Charles House, Mrs. Latter, Mrs. A. f. Adams, Mr. F. G. Penny, Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Noel Trotter, Rev. T. R. and Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Anderson, Bishop of Cuiiana, Miss Bramwell, Miss Napier, Miss Mowbray, Miss Parbury, Mr. Dutton, Miss Warden, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Leechman, Mrs. Cosmo Paterson and many others.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

Fan Ling Competition
June 1914.

This competition resulted as follows:—

RUNNING POOL.
10 or under
No Cards, 20 Entries.
11 or over
D. E. Clarke ... 95-10-79
F. Bevington ... 94-14-80
F. Maitland ... 110-24-86
G. K. Chatham ... 109-22-87
28 Entries.

pany, Ltd.—\$127 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$125 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$160 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.—\$193 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.—\$14 per share, buyers.
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—150 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—Nominal.
Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
Green Island Cement Co. (old issue).—\$50 per share, buyers.
Green Island Cement Co. (new issue).—\$14 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$145 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, sellers.
West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

WEST RIVER FLOODS.

Relief Fund Reaches
\$50,000Long List of Donations
Acknowledged.

The Tang Wai Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Flood Relief Fund:—

Already acknowledged

\$37,341.25

Ko Shing Theatre, Shiu Yick Company. 928.35

Kwong Shiu Hospital, Bangkok. 700.00

Messrs. Shun Shing. 600.00

The Merchants in Jamaica, West Indies. 500.00

Messrs. Wing Hing. 500.00

Mr. Leung Chiu Hing, San Francisco. 400.00

" Kwok Sui Lau. 400.00

Messrs. Sui Kat. 300.00

" Shing Tak Ching. 250.00

" Kee. 200.00

" Him Tai. 200.00

" Shing Yuen. 200.00

" Woo Cheong. 200.00

" Yat Cheong. 200.00

Yan On Insurance Co., Ltd. 200.00

Messrs. Kwong On Tai. 200.00

Messrs. Chu Kwong Lan. 200.00

Messrs. Yau Cheong. 200.00

Lung. 200.00

Messrs. Woo Shing. 150.00

Mr. U To Shang. 100.00

Messrs. Cheong Shing. 100.00

Messrs. Kwong Shang. 100.00

Hong. 100.00

Tang Ho Shi. 100.00

Messrs. Nam Tai Hop. 100.00

Messrs. Tang Yuen. 100.00

Cheong. 100.00

Comptadore, Bradley & Co., Ltd. 100.00

Comptadore, The Bank of Canton, Ltd. 100.00

Mr. Choy Kit Shi. 100.00

Messrs. Wing Foong. 100.00

Yuen. 100.00

Mr. Sin Tak Fan. 100.00

Comptadore, Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. 100.00

Comptadore, Russo-Asiatic Bank. 100.00

Mr. Kan Tin Hing. 100.00

Mr. Leung Hui Chai. 100.00

Comptadore, Maybank and Co. 100.00

Comptadore, Netherlands India Commercial Bank. 100.00

Comptadore, Melchers and Co. 100.00

Comptadore, Osaka Shosen Kaisha. 100.00

Comptadore, Garrela, Borner and Co. 100.00

Mr. Sha Tat Choy. 100.00

Mr. Wong Chow Tong. 100.00

Comptadore, Jensen & Co. 100.00

Messrs. Tsung Hing. 100.00

Mr. Chan Wan. 100.00

Mr. Chu Pik Tung. 100.00

Mr. Tsui Lai Chan. 100.00

Messrs. Hang Hing Tai. 100.00

Messrs. Kwong Shing. 100.00

Hing. 100.00

Messrs. Yee Hing. 100.00

Messrs. Po Lung Hing. 100.00

Kee. 100.00

Mr. Ku Ping Nam. 100.00

Messrs. Kum Man Tsung. 100.00

Messrs. King Woo Hong. 100.00

Messrs. Tung Shing Woo. 100.00

Mr. Tsang Yuet Kai. 100.00

Messrs. Kwan Mow. 100.00

Messrs. Kwong Hung. 100.00

Tai. 100.00

Mow Lee S. S. Co. 100.00

Messrs. Kwong Foong. 100.00

Woo. 100.00

Messrs. Wai Kat. 100.00

Mr. Fok To Kai. 100.00

Messrs. Yu Tak. 100.00

" Wui Lung. 100.00

" Wing Tak. 100.00

" On Yu. 100.00

" Tsung Oi. 100.00

Chan Ho Shi. 100.00

Fook Wah Insurance Co., Ltd. 100.00

Messrs. Chin Shua. 100.00

" Lai Hing. 100.00

" Wing Shing Lung. 100.00

" Wang Yik. 100.00

Mr. Li Tak Sun. 100.00

Messrs. Wai Sun. 100.00

" Kwong Yu Woo. 100.00

" Kai Oi. 100.00

" Yat On. 100.00

" On Shing. 100.00

" Hang Woo Cheong. 100.00

" Tai Yuen. 100.00

" Kwok Ying Kee. 100.00

" Shiu Cheong. 100.00

" Tin Wa. 100.00

" Yee Hing Leo. 100.00

" Shun Lee Wing. 100.00

Comptadore, Deutsche Asiatische Bank. 100.00

Mr. Wong Yung Chai. 100.00

Choy Sin Shi. 100.00

Mr. Chan How Yin. 100.00

\$50,000

SPECIAL CABLES.

(Special Pacific Service to the "Telegraph"—Reuter.)

UNREST IN THE NORTH.

TROOPS ASSEMBLING.

Wuchang, Received July 3. Twelve hundred Hunan recruits arrived here on Wednesday and numbers of troops have been concentrated here within the last few days. Reports of unrest and need for vigilance have been received from several points on the Han River and also Wusueh.

SEQUEL TO FLOODS.

REPORTED CORNERING OF RICE.

Peking, Received July 3. Hunan merchants are apparently cornering rice as the price has risen 1,000 cash since the floods.

MR. DENISON SINKING.

Tokyo, Received July 3. Mr. H. W. Denison, Adviser to the Foreign Office, who is suffering from paralysis, is sinking.

THE EMPRESS DISASTER.

An Appreciated Expression of Sympathy.

At the last meeting of the Management Committee of the Merchant Service Guild it was unanimously agreed that the following communication be sent to the Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway:—

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild, June 10th, 1914.

H. Maitland Kersey Esq., Manager.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Sir,—I am directed to convey to you the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Management Committee of the Guild held today, this being the first meeting since the deplorable disaster occurred to the Empress of Ireland:—

"Resolved, that we the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, hereby place on record the expression of our sorrow at the calamity which has befallen the O.P.R. liner 'Empress of Ireland,' commanded and officered by our members. We deeply deplore the loss of the Chief Officer, Mr. R. M. Sleeds, the Second Officer, Mr. Roger Williams, the Third Officer, Mr. Alwyn Moore, and the Fourth Officer, Mr. B. Tunstall, who comforted themselves with conspicuous heroism whilst endeavouring to save the lives of others. We also desire to extend our heartfelt sympathy to the widows and relatives of the deceased."

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. W. MOORE, Secretary.

To which the following reply has been received:—

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., 8, Waterloo Place, S. W. June 11th 1914

T. W. Moore Esq., Secretary,

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and beg you to accept my most sincere thanks for the Resolution passed by your Management Committee.

The expressions of sympathy contained in the Resolution will be duly conveyed to the relatives of the deceased members of the ship's company.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Manager in Chief Ocean Services.

The sum of twenty five guineas has been voted to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the immediate relief of the officers' widows.

"PITY'S" REWARD.

Ship's Plumber in Trouble.

At the Police Court, this morning, William Paul, a plumber on the Empress of Russia, was charged before Mr. Wood, with behaving in a disorderly manner on Blake Pier, yesterday.

The defendant said there was a man in a ricksha who wanted to get on board his ship and defendant took pity on him; the officer made a mistake and told defendant to keep quiet. He might, as the constable had said, have used bad language on that occasion, though he seldom used bad language. He was not drunk though he had had two or three drinks.

Inspector Kent said that when defendant was brought to the station he was more than half drunk and he had a bottle of whisky in his possession. He also argued that he was as good as any of the officers on his ship. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9.40 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or Typhoon—E. of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, moving W.N.W.

Mr. Crosland Committed for Trial.

In the Marylebone Police Court on the 2nd ult., T. W. H. Crosland, author of "The Unspeakable Ecot" and other works in prose and verse, was committed for trial on a charge of having conspired with Lord Douglas and others to make a false charge against Robert Baldwin Ross, literary executor of the late Oscar Wilde.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Directors of the South China Morning Post, Ltd., have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 8 per cent. for the half year ended 23rd February 1914, of One Dollar per share.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after Thursday, the 9th July.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th to the 9th instant, both days inclusive.

GEO. T. LLOYD, Secretary, Hongkong, July 3rd, 1914.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED

NEW SHIPMENTS

OF

FRESH SIBERIAN SALMON,

SMOKED

KIPPERS, FILLETS & HADDOCKS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET, IN KOWLOON, now available, comfortably furnished bedroom, with private verandah and bathroom—very cool—in large, new, semi-detached house, 3 or 4 minutes from ferry. Full or partial board. Private English family (no children) moderate terms. Apply to "S." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

G. BERNARD BROWN, NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that, on and after Monday, the 6th instant, a constant supply of water will be turned on in the Rider Main Districts.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Water Authority, Public Works Department, Hongkong, 4th July, 1914.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES, From EUROPE, etc.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the Wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th instant, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 9th instant at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Optional cargo will be carried on unless notice is given to the contrary immediately on arrival.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, S.S. "SHINYO MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, AND MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on July 7th at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on July 14th at 5 p.m. in the afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in the Godown, and examination of to be held on July 15th at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before July 21st, otherwise they will not be recognised.

S. MORIMOTO, Agent, Hongkong, July 4th, 1914.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY Co., Ltd.

THE TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above COMPANY will be held at the Office of Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1914, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors with a statement of Accounts to the 31st May, 1914. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 10th July to 15th July, both days inclusive.

C. BERNARD BROWN, Acting Secretary, Hongkong, 30th June, 1914.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"C. FERD. LAEISZ," Captain Dehnicke, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:—

ex s.s. "Arcadia" from Boston

ex s.s. "Trellborg" from Abus-

" " "Stockholm" from Stockholm

" " "Jelo" from Drammen

" " "Sonok" from Setubal

" " "Alga" from Norrkoping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

G. BERNARD BROWN, NOTICE.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 6th day of July, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Shok Shan, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements, Approximate.

Area, in Acres, Roods, and Perches.

Area, in Acres, Roods, and Perches.

Area, in Acres, Roods, and Perches.

Area, in Acres, Roods, and Perches.

Area, in Acres, Roods, and Perches.

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Area, in Acres, Roods, and Perches.

Area, in Acres, Roods, and Perches.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

ALWAYS

SOMETHING NEW

— IN —

NECKWEAR.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD. 16

WM. POWELL, LTD.

Are AGENTS for the lightest, coolest, healthiest and most comfortable

UNDERWEAR

on the market. Ask for Samples.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

HIGH CLASS GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

J. ULLMANN & CO.
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS.

LARGE SELECTION OF
WRIST WATCHES
FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

Prices Right
ALL WATCHES SOLD BY US ARE FULLY GUARANTEED.

J. ULLMANN & CO.
Corner of Flower Street.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
Empress of Russia 8th July	Victorian 4th Aug.
Empress of India 23rd July	
Empress of Asia 5th Aug.	

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.
The "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPERESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
All Steamships of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port, £65.
"EMPERESS OF ASIA," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.
Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.
Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Tokyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.
Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. "Torilla," 5,205 tons, Capt. Swanson, R.N.R. will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI, on 4th July, 4 p.m.

S.S. "Dilwara," 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramage, R.N.R. will be despatched for KOBE & MOJI on 12th July.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "A. Apar," 4,450 tons, Capt. Walker, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 7th July.

S.S. "Takada," 6,900 tons, Capt. Robins, will be despatched as above on 11th July.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 3, 1914.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Fochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Summer Excursion Tickets to Japan by all Lines.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HAN-PA"

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Emden, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.
And from Manila, Hongkong and Japan to Victoria, Vancouver (B.C.) and Seattle, Wash. and Portland (Or.)

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

FOR	STEAMSHIP	TO SAIL
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	C. Ferd. Laeisz	3rd July
"	Senegambia	17th July
"	Scandia	27th July
"	Alesia	14th Aug.
"	Sithonia	23rd Aug.
"	Liberia	11th Sept.
"	Altmark	18th Sept.
Victoria, V'var, S'le T. & P. (Or.)	Andalusia	2nd Aug.
"	Belgravia	17th Sept.
"	Brasilia	12th Oct.

Hamburg & Antwerp	Sudmark	4th July
M'les, Havre, Emden & H'burg	Segovia	8th July
Havre, Emden, H'burg & A'werp	Goldenfels	12th July
Havre, Emden & Hamburg	Emden	16th July
M'les, Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Freussen	19th July
Hamburg	Hoerde	24th July
Havre, Emden & Hamburg	Silesia	29th July
Havre & Hamburg	Markomannia	5th Aug.
G'ona, Dunkirk & H'burg	Frisia	7th Aug.
M'les, Emden, Hamburg & A'werp	O. D. J. Ahlers	22nd Aug.
Havre, Emden, & H'burg	Senegambia	25th Aug.

For Further Particulars, apply to

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
Hongkong Office.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Sailing Date
Steamers.		
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suva, & Port Said.	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000 Iyo Maru Capt. T. 12,000	WEDNES., 15th July, at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 29th July, at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. T. 12,500	TUESDAY, 14th July, at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 28th July, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Surabaya, Townsville and Brisbane.	Nikko Maru Capt. Taketa T. 9,600	WED., 29th July, at noon.
CALCUTTA, via Singapore and Rangoon.	Kawachi Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 12,000	SATURDAY, 11th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Kirin Maru Capt. T. 5,000	MONDAY, 6th July.
KOBE & Yokohama	Kalori Maru Capt. T. 20,000	WEDNES., 15th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Kumano Maru Capt. T. 9,600	TUESDAY, 28th July, at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Jinsen Maru Capt. T. 5,000	MONDAY, 6th July.
KOBE & Yokohama	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 3rd July.

1 Cargo only.
2 Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA.	KOBE.	MOJI.	NAGASAKI.
Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.
1st class.....	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class.....	\$ 81	\$ 75	\$ 65	\$ 57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. K. H. S. P. O. Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Kanchow	4th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	7th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shaohsing	7th July at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	Kailong	8th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	9th July at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	Huichow	11th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Chenan	11th July at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	14th July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN," and "S.S. SANUI"

"MANILA LINE."—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming," and "Tea."

"SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU LINE."—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing," and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to Tsingtau, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Hongkong to Shanghai:—Single \$45. Return \$75.
Do, Hongkong to Tsingtau:—Single \$78. Return \$125.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

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Hailan	J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 10th July at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Halnun A. H. Stewart SUNDAY, 5th July at 11 a.m.

Halnun A. H. Stewart WED., 8th July at 11 a.m.

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LOG BOOK.

Daily Shipping Tax.
The Acting British Consul at Dairen, Mr. R. Boulter, reports that, from the 1st instant, the Kwantung Governor-General will impose an annual tax of 30 sen (about 7 1/2d.) per registered ton on all vessels registered in Kwantung Province. The tax is to be paid in two equal instalments in September and March. The Acting British Consul remarks that the proposals to introduce this new tax naturally met with opposition from the owners of vessels registered in Dairen, and some shipowners have threatened to change the port of registry of their vessels to Hongkong or Singapore before the tax comes into force. If, however, there is a continuance of the shipping activity which has been noticeable at Dairen during the last two years the tax should not be too heavy for the shipowners. During 1913 forty-five vessels, with a gross tonnage of 150,913 tons, were purchased from abroad and registered at Dairen.

German Shipbuilding Troubles.
The misfortunes of the Vulkan Shipbuilding Company of Hamburg and Stettin, are of a kind that naturally will not evoke much commiseration in the breasts of its foreign competitors. The position is that for the year 1913 the business was carried on at a loss, and including the inevitable further loss on some contracts not yet completed, there was a debit to profit and loss of 1,025,467 marks. It was also found to be necessary to write off a large amount for depreciation and to make reserves for pensions and coupon tax, so that the aggregate deficiency for the year came to 4,794,316 marks, or, allowing for the sum brought forward, to 4,764,541 marks. This has had to be taken from the reserves, reducing them to 2,900,000 marks. It is said that the main cause of this disastrous balance-sheet is frequent and protracted strikes. Germany is no more free from these calamitous labour wars than we are, but, unfortunately, the troubles of our rivals do not make our own any the lighter to bear. The worst of experiences of this kind is that they are a serious check to the industrial property in which the progress of a country depends. Workers have lost money, through the strikes; the shareholders have no dividends to circulate, and the nation is by so much the poorer. The Slam.

The Danish motor ship Siam, belonging to the East Asiatic Company, which visited Hongkong last year, has reached Antwerp after a seven months' voyage round the world. She left Antwerp on October 31 for Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, and proceeded thence to Antofagasta, Valparaiso, San Francisco, and Seattle. At San Francisco she took a cargo of flour for Japan, loaded soya beans at Dairen, filled up at Singapore, and reached Antwerp on May 21. During the voyage the motors worked for 3,358 hours, making 47,000,000 revolutions without the least mishap. On this first voyage of a motor ship round the world the distance travelled was 34,810 sea miles, and about 34,000 tons of cargo were carried.

Adventuresome Voyage.
Memories of the adventuresome voyage round the world, made by Capt. Voss in his small decked skiff Tilikum, were revived by the announcement that the intrepid navigator arrived in Brisbane on May 25 in the Tilikum II., a small vessel 33 ft. long, having three masts. Capt. Voss is accompanied by Herr Vied, the owner of the vessel. The Tilikum II. left Yokohama in January, and about February 8 arrived at Bonin Islands, about 700 miles south east of Japan. The voyagers were next heard of as having arrived at Samarai (Papua) early last month, and, as stated, have now arrived in Moreton Bay, so that good progress has been made. Capt. Voss informed his friends when leaving Yokohama that letters might be addressed to him, care of the Royal Queensland Yacht Club at Brisbane, where he expected to arrive in May.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1914.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE HOME TURF AND THE HORSE SHOW.

[From Our Special Correspondents.]

London, June 12. Our Racing Correspondent "Contour" writes as follows:—Two prominent handicaps came under review during the past week. First there was the Manchester Cup which is probably the most valuable handicap of the whole season, but which, for one reason or another, does not excite such wide public interest, or keen competition of owners, as the case with other events framed on almost identical lines. This is one of those odd things in racing which no man professes to understand. It has occurred in valuable weight-for-age events which have never seemed to attract the attention their value deserved. The Manchester Cup event, however, was saved as a race by the unexpected duel between two of the best handicappers in the country. The Curragh, who won the Jubilee Handicap, and Junior, a horse that has gained distinction in handicaps and is owned by a Huddersfield woolen manufacturer. The Curragh's weight included a penalty for his win of the Jubilee Handicap which brought his weight to within four pounds of Junior. But so marked was the ease with which the horse won the Jubilee Handicap, that he was regarded as representing what is known in racing language as a good thing for this Manchester Race. Neither was the idea dispelled by some singular reports circulated in regard to Junior as a reason for the horse not competing for the Coronation Cup at Epsom. It was stated that Junior was coughing, and it needs no long experience to emphasize the fact that a horse afflicted with coughing usually takes some time to recover his form after the attack has passed off. It was therefore a matter for considerable astonishment when it became known that the horse was to take part in the Manchester Cup only eight days later, and as it was understood that in the circumstances he would not be backed by the stable but would simply be allowed to run for the valuable stake, the horse was not taken up by the public. Thus, The Curragh still seemed to dominate the picture. A very different story has to be told of events immediately preceding the race, for then there came a perfect deluge of money for Junior, and it was not a difficult matter to discover that the stable was interested in the investments. What happened in the race was that The Curragh and the horse we have been discussing, drew out themselves some distance from home, and after a hard finish the favourite was worn down by Junior who won by three parts of a length. Although those on the course did not fail to heed the inspired backing of Junior, for it was full of significance, the victory in the country generally was not well received, which can well be understood in the circumstances. So far as the horse is concerned every credit is due to him for a very fine performance. He was sired by Symington, who is a companion of the Tetrarch's sire at the Straffan stud in Ireland, and he was bred by the big Manchester newspaper owner, Mr. Hulton, who sold him to his present owner, Mr. T. Martin, for £500. Why Mr. Hulton allowed the horse to go so cheaply is not quite clear, except that the animal is one of those who do not come early to hand, but improve out of all recognition as

they mature and grow to their strength with time. It is understood that his next race will be the Ascot Gold Cup, which will be dealt with a week hence. There was racing afterwards at Lingfield, Lewes and Birmingham, but it is only necessary for our purpose to touch on two or three events at Newbury, the most popular of modern racecourses in the South of England. On Thursday of this week the Summer Cup was decided at Newbury, the distance being a mile and a half, and this event also fell to one of the best handicappers in the country. Reference is made to Florist, formerly the property of the late Mr. Ernest Dresden, but sold when his horses were dispersed, to Mr. Mortimer Singer for the big sum of 9,103 guineas. Florist may be equally as good, if not better than Junior, for in the Autumn of last year as a three-year-old he carried a record weight to victory in the Duke of York's Stakes at Kempton Park. In connection with his latest triumph at Newbury his starting price was 100 to 8 which suggested that he was not fancied certainly not by the public and probably not by the stable. Yet he won in the style of a good horse, and if a reason is to be suggested for the absence of any confidence on the part of the stable in his ability to win it is that Florist is probably a much better horse on a race course than he shows himself to be on a home gallop. The race, at any rate, proves that Mr. Singer made no mistake when he gave nearly £10,000 for him, though it seems a bold and daring stroke at the time. The best backed horses for this Newbury Cup were Mr. Buchanan's Marton, who was left in the race for the Derby, Lord Rosebery's Wreak, and Lord Oslogan's October. Of these, Marton did the best by getting second, the others being fourth and fifth respectively. The most thrilling race of the Newbury Meeting however, was that for the Royal Stakes of a mile and a quarter on the opening day. It resulted in a dead heat between the Duke of Portland's four-year-old Birlingham, and Mr. Buchanan's three-year-old Heather Moon. As regards Birlingham there was exceptional merit in his performance because he was giving no less than thirty pounds which is thirteen pounds more than weight-for-age. Furthermore he gave twenty-nine pounds, and a half length beating Westliesa, who, with Princess Dorrie out of the way, would have been returned the winner of the Oaks. The last named was an even money favourite for this Newbury Race being considered by most people to be unbeatable with the big advantage she possessed in the weights. Birlingham is a son of William III. and is doubtfully a greatly improved horse. He was trained at Kingsclere, where there have been few good horses in recent years. They have however a very smart two-year-old filly this season in the Duke of Westminster's Eager Eyes. On Thursday she was returned the winner of the Berkshire Foal Stakes, starting at slight odds on which would have been considerably extended but for the backing of Mr. F. O. Stern's Sentiment, a good looking filly beautifully bred by Spearpoint, the Derby winner of 1908 from Fair, the One Thousand Guineas winner of the same year. Looking over this filly in the

PIRATES VERSUS SOLDIERS.

Hongkong Ship Passes Through Line of Fire.

We have received news from the West River stating that the s.s. Shun Lee on her passage from Kowloon to Hongkong, last night, and while nearing the Sailan channel, heard a number of rifle reports and saw the flame, as each rifle was fired. The officers sought cover on the top deck, and an armed guard was sent down to the next deck to put the passengers under cover. There was much consternation on board until reaching the creek, when the firing seemed to stop. Only two junks were seen and these looked like junks for conveying troops. About four minutes later a sheet of flame leapt from one of the junks, and it was seen at once that she was on fire. Inside five minutes the flames were twenty feet high. It is doubtful whether the other junk was burnt or not, but the pilot said it was. The soldiers in these junks are set off to guard the rice fields, and it would appear the pirates or robbers attacked and burned these junks. It would also appear that later two more military junks were passed and, as soon as the Shun Lee's stern was clear, a perfect fusillade of shots was heard, whether meant for the junks or the Shun Lee is not clear.

paddock one recalled her distinguished ancestry and the fact that when the late Sir Daniel Cooper's horses were sold Blair who was a foal at foot was bought by Mr. Stern for fifteen thousand guineas. Sentiment, therefore, ought to win fame. On the occasion of this debut she ran "green" and with no knowledge of what she had to do. She will be ever so much better for the experience.

The Horse Show.

The most popular and exciting events of the past week at the International Horse Show have been the Marathon for road coaches from Hampton Court to Olympia, the contest for the King Edward VII Cup open to officers of all nations, the four days' military tests and the visit to the Show of the Coaching Club. In the case of the Marathon, the hope was generally expressed that "Judge" Moore had won the Challenge Trophy three times, and Mr. Vanderbilt had taken it twice, England would have a look in for once. The fact that Lord Leonfield, hereditary Master of the Petworth House, had entered that famous old road coach the Old Times that Jim Selby drove to Brighton and back in 7 hours 50 minutes so far back as 1888, lent added zest to the contest, and the knowledge that Mr. A. W. Barron's horses were in the best of trim, and as hard as nails, gave every ground for hope. There were 15 starters, of whom Mr. Moore started first, and as usual finished first and did the quickest time. Mr. Barron allowed himself to be passed on the road by two coaches that started behind him and had the slowest time, but his team in splendid condition, neither sweating nor blowing, and as the full value of "30 points for condition" was recognised for once in a way, Mr. Barron's victory was as popular as it was well deserved. The very best coaching judges in the hall were strongly of opinion that Lord Leonfield's beautiful well-matched and level London team, of browns ought to have been placed second, but that honour was reserved for Mr. Moore. Mr. Vanderbilt was third, and Lord Leonfield whose sportsmanlike decision to enter not

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.

Local Americans keep up Independence Day.

The American community in Hongkong becomingly observed the 4th today. At the United States Consulate, Mr. Algar E. Carlton was busy receiving visitors from 10.30 to 11.30. Captain Allison, A.D.C., representing H.E. the Governor, and H.E. Major General Kelly, the G.O.C., were among the many callers. Dr. Noble was, as in previous years, "at home" at Bank Buildings during the morning, while at the Hongkong Hotel, the Standard Oil Co., and the American community as a whole, entertained with their customary hospitality. Visitors were received by Mr. W.J. Bolles, local manager of the Standard Oil Company, and the Band of the D.O.L.I. was in attendance. There were no speeches but the healths of H.M. the King, and the President of the United States, were formally drunk.

only at Olympia but at Richmond, cannot fail to be of the greatest service to coaching as a pastime, was fourth. In many ways Mr. Barron is a unique personality. Forty-five years of age, and weighing not very much under twenty stones, he is in the saddle by half past seven every morning. After breakfast he drives to the City where he carries on business as a stockbroker, using two pairs of horses on alternate days, and on Saturdays and Sundays he drives his Hampton Court coach which runs on 365 days in the year and 368 days in Leap Year. He is unmarried and is usually accompanied by his sister, who is as keen as mustard about coaching and a very useful whip. Mr. Barron has already won close on 20 prizes at the show, of which less than eight are firsts. The contest for the King Edward VII Cup open to officers of all nations in teams of three jumping over the course, was witnessed by the King and Queen after the usual staid Suffragist interlude. The competitors represented Belgium (who won the trophy in the year of its institution), France and Russia (each with a couple of wins) and Great Britain, whose hopes of winning it were soon dashed. Two out of the three Russian officers jumped the course so faultlessly and the third did so well as to put matters quickly beyond doubt, and with several points in hand they won the Cup which has now become the absolute property of their regiment. The military tests consisted on the first day of an examination for general deportment on the first day of an examination for general deportment and handiness; on the second of a route ride of 15 miles in an hour and a half; and on the third of a ride of nearly 35 miles to Aldershot. After reaching Virginia Water the competitors left the high road and took to the open country, passing over Chobham Ridges and jumping a couple of fences and a brook. Finishing on Aldershot Race course, they had to take all the obstacles with the exception of the water jumps. Lieut. the Hon. E.O. Hardinge finished first, with Lieut. Michael (France) second, and Lieut. Delvie (Belgium) third. The majority of the other horses entered came through the ordeal without any signs of distress, and after the final test, which consists in jumping over the course in the arena at Olympia, the marks will be counted and the prizes awarded. Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg, were at the show for the second time on the occasion of the visit by special invitation by Members of the Coaching Club. Fifteen fine teams mustered in Warwick

THE APOSTLE OF IMPERIALISM.

SOME APPRECIATIONS OF THE LATE MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

The Story of a Great Statesman.

A great Imperialist has passed away by the death of the Right Hon. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., who has sat for West Birmingham since 1885, and was M.P. for Birmingham from 1876 to 1885. An outline of his career appears on Page 1 of this issue, and below will be found some appreciations of his life's work.

His Genius for Friendship.

In the course of a character study of Mr. Chamberlain, contributed to the *Daily News* some two years ago, "A.G.G." wrote:—He has what Lord Morley has called "a genius for friendship." He does not squander that friendship; he cultivates it intensively. The circle is narrow, but it is bound together with hoops of steel. His lifelong devotion to his old Birmingham friends, notably to Mr. Jesse Collings, is a pleasant phase of his character, and his personal friendships in politics have withstood the test of the bitterest hostilities. There are few finer episodes in friendship than his loyalty to Sir Charles Dilke in the darkest hour of his ordeal. Dilke had led the way in loyalty by insisting in 1880 that, since seats in the Cabinet were not possible for both himself and Mr. Chamberlain, his friend should have the preference. When the first Dilke trial was over, Mr. Chamberlain went to Sir Charles, pleaded with him to let the case drop, and added, "There is only one wise course to pursue. Take a tour round the world for three years. Then come back and resume your career. And I will tell you what, I will resign myself for West Birmingham and go with you." It was sound advice and a noble expression of great friendship. If it had been followed the politics of this country would have run into other channels. It was rejected, and the great Radical partnership that seemed destined to mould the new England was broken for ever.

But if he has a genius for friendship he has also a genius for scorn. No man ever brushed a foe out of the path with a more merciless and icy contempt, and the venom of his retorts has made them historic. "Ah," he said of Mr. Dillon, "the hon. gentleman is a good judge of traitors." And even more cruel was the reference to Mr. Reilly at the time of the Parnell case—"I have noticed that whenever it is desirable to exhibit personal discourtesy to any man—or any woman—the hon. and learned gentleman always presents himself to accomplish it." Even so kindly and courteous a man as Campbell-Bannerman did not escape his shafts. "If he cannot be a statesman he might at least be a gentleman," he said in the last speech I heard him deliver.

His Philosophy.

It is the stillness of a man who never doubts himself, takes his Gardens a short distance from the Hall and were driven into the Ring where they took part in a couple of special competitions, one open and the other for novices. In the first the honours were shared by Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt and the Vice President of the Club; and in the novice class Mr. Stanley Brotherhood was first, Lord Hollenden second. To-day there were 14 entries in the Coaching Corinthian for private coaches driven by their owners from Olympia to Ranelagh, where they will drink as guests of Lord Londale and us.

own reading of the public pulse and then acts with a swiftness and momentum that blind the reason. His view of the public is of a mob charged with electricity; waiting for a man to fuse it and direct the lightnings. The one fatal defect in a leader is indecision. To hesitate is to be lost—to doubt is to fail. Mr. Balfour, lost in the perplexities of this incalculable world, seeing all sides, doubting all things, convinced of the futility of action, stands at the helm nerveless and abstracted, involved in debate that has no end. Mr. Chamberlain leaps to the wheel and crashes full steam ahead through the storm, sometimes to reach the happy isles, sometimes to find the gulf have washed him down. His philosophy is simple—give the people a confident lead and they will follow, a catchword and they will adopt it as a creed, a personality and they will not bother about the argument. "What I have said I have said," Do I contradict myself? Very well, then I contradict myself. I give no explanations, offer no apologies. I have no yesterday, carry no old clothes. I am not a slave to other men's theories or to my own past. There is no story of our times so full of significance—a story of broken purposes, of great powers diverted from their true end, of a tyrannic will at war with natural sympathies. It is a tale for tears. One likes to think of him in those early days when he was the great citizen fashioning a model city, and when his clear, undazzled eye saw the vision of a new, and juster England and he set out to cleave his way to it. This vision faded—the way was lost. But it is by the vision that we will judge him.

Last Public Speech.

Mr. Chamberlain's last speech was delivered in Birmingham—"the city of my adoption and my affections," as he told a representative meeting of the citizens on one of the proudest days of his life. On July 7, 1906, Birmingham celebrated the right hon. gentleman's 70th birthday. The celebration was worthy of the man and of the great, go-ahead city. All sections of political opinion and all men in the public life of the city united to do honour to Mr. Chamberlain, and it is doubtful whether such another tribute of esteem from every section of the community has ever been paid to any man.

Mr. Chamberlain rarely showed a trace of emotion; but at a luncheon in the Council House that day the right hon. gentleman was more nearly breaking down than at any other period of his public career. To some the incident appeared the first sign of the subsequent breakdown. He sat at a long table on a dais. Before him was a company more completely representative of every phase of the city's life than had ever before been got together. Below, in Victoria Square, were tens of thousands of people, Radicals and Socialists as well as Unionists, employers and workers rich and poor, waiting to join in congratulations. Mr. Chamberlain rose to reply to a happily-phrased speech proposing his health. There were cheers inside the chamber, and through the opened windows came a mighty shout from the crowd below. Mr. Chamberlain uttered two words, hesitated, and then stopped. "The words would not come," he drew a handkerchief from his sleeve and passed it over his eyes and brow.

The audience saw the right hon. gentleman in difficulties, and what was first a murmur of sympathy became a loud, long-drawn-out cheer, which found a responsive echo in the square. Mr. Chamberlain soon pulled himself together, and made a short but very appropriate reply, concluding with the words, "I have found in the affection of my own people an overwhelming reward for a strenuous life of work and contest."

A PERSONAL IMPRESSION.

"What I have said I have said. I withdraw nothing." Could any picture of the resolute statesman be better depicted? Can any wordmonger utter, with anything like the same force, a description which more truly portrays the character of the oratorical giant of Unionism, than this determinate sentence? For months his enemies and traducers had hurled epithets at his head concerning the Boer war and found, or rather forced, an opportunity at every gathering during the Tariff Reform wave, to drag in by the heels the South African war. But did he flinch? Is there a solitary individual that lays claim to have dislocated Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's train of thought by either a relevant or an irrelevant interjection? Find him! During the noisiest uproar he would coolly readjust his monocle, and smile down at the reporters' table—a smile that indicated his pity for those who could not agree with him. He would not ask you to listen to him; he commanded it. There was no high-voiced tirade against the interrupter; just the grinding, humiliated, contempt of disregard. He really spoke in a series of smiles. With a clearness that made him delightful to listen to, he would dissect the arguments of the opposition. With plain, forceful, and easy-unnerving phraseology he would lead up to the blow, but ere he had delivered his final thrust he would smile. In that smile ridicule was so successful, that his point would be conveyed before it was spoken. And the final sentences would be buried in the cheers that would ring out like peals of thunder from the throats of those who had followed him. Before asking his audience to accept his idea as the only one, he would smile again, and that smile was sufficient to convince thousands that he possessed a monopoly in political wisdom.

On the platform he was as much at home as in his study. There was little of the actor; yet he had the personality for the part he played so well—the part of a leader. He was born for greatness, and had it not been in politics that we knew him, it would have been in some other sphere. To be known was his predestination and no force but the force of death would have prevented him from being a leader. He inspired confidence by his masterfulness. A letter of encouragement from him to a candidate in an election was felt to be equal to the writ to stand St. Stephen's. Wherever he appeared and whenever he appeared he was idolised. Even in Lancashire, the cradle of Free Trade and Cobdenism, he was idolised, and thousands of the hard-headed Lancastrians during the General Election of 1906, were convinced that the cradle of Free Trade would be converted into its sepulchre by the "demagogue of Birmingham" and his policy. Every utterance by the great man called for publication. When Mr. Chamberlain spoke everyone read. His speeches were an education in our tongue and in election. His power of argument was rivaled only by that of Mr. Balfour's. His delivery was concise, his points succinct, his force indisputable and his success immeasurable. The pages of the history of our politicians cannot receive an addition of greater illumination than that of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

FOR THE LADIES.

OUR WEEKLY CAUSERIE ON WOMEN'S MATTERS.

THE CULT OF THE CANE—NEW MILLINERY FEATURES—THE FASHIONABLE SASH—SOME TOOTHsome RECIPES.

From America came to Paris the fashion for women to carry canes; and now it has arrived in London. With very high heels support is certainly needed, and the cane may possibly be of some use in the circumstances. But it is not intended to be useful. It is merely an instrument of coquetry, and there are some who can carry it eloquently. Just as the fan, in practised hands, can be made to speak, so the cane can be used to express ideas, rendering words superfluous.

This kind of thing is more in affinity with French than with Englishwomen. There is a lumbering way of carrying a cane. Its proper use is lightly, subtly delicate, to indicate the owner's thought without committing her, to express a playful mood without flattery of gesture.

Dainty Blouses.

Blouses are of the daintiest description this season, for nearly every gown necessitates something in the way of a blouse or slip. For elaborate toilettes the slip is of the chemise order, of lace or net usually; while lingerie blouses of lace trimmed or embroidered muslin, lawn, nain, or cotton voile are worn under coats; and many summer frocks are made with a smart blouse of the same fabric, which may be worn when the coat is discarded.

Some of the smartest new shirts are of spotted crepe, foulard, or muslin, which look particularly well with linen suits of the loose coat order; when the spot is always selected to match, or in a paler shade of the colour of the suit.

Some new Millinery.

A very mitigated Victorian scoop hat is now a favourite. There is a little space between the brim and the front hair, always a becoming arrangement, and the hat rises at the back over a flower-comb, below which the glossy hair-curls show. This is so very pretty and becoming that one wonders if it will continue long in fashion in this era of ugliness. The extravagantly osprey-trimmed hat worn by the Queen of Denmark during her visits to London and to Paris has had an unfortunate influence on the fashions, and many hats are seen crowded with white ospreys, real or artificial.

Happening just as the Plumage Bill got under weight, this much to be deplored. Many of the hats, however, are poultry-trimmed, wings of chickens and pigeons composing the "ornaments." Very much prettier are those in fine white or black straw trimmed with clouds of tulle and flowers. One of these is all white, with a large marguerite set in its own leaves, its heart of black and gold making a telling contrast with all the snowiness. A black tulle hat has a transparent crown, and has a trimming of jet and small coloured flowers. The brim is very becomingly curved with a little lace overpassing the edge.

Already large hats are even adorned often with huge white wings; so long that they look as if they might have been derived from albatrosses, and adjusted at eccentric angles. At the moment, indeed, white is conspicuous in millinery. Many hats are entirely white, or with merely a touch of black. Others of black—or the bright dark blue hats which are seen with some otherwise black toilettes—show wings, cigarettes, ribbon mounts, or perhaps roses or camellias, all white.

The Sash.

A noticeable feature of the present fashions is the sash, or the girdle, which appears on so many garments, and the placing of which is very important. If the wearer is determined to look her best she must insist on having the "fashionable" sash properly placed; according to the lines of her own figure, instead of in "all instances" submitting slavishly to the degree of fashion, which may not consider that in some cases the sash may thicken

the contour of the figure or emphasize its disproportions. Some of the otherwise lovely models of the moment are marred by the draping of the sash so far down over the hips as to suggest barrel-like proportions, though worn by a woman of only moderate plumpness. The expert modiste, however, can so adapt the fashion of the hour that even the long-waisted sash and the butterfly bow at the back may be made to contribute to the becomingness of a toilette. It is, however, conceded that in most cases it is wisest to leave the very deep sash and the huge butterfly bow for the slender gazelle type of femininity.

Toothsome Recipes.

Strawberry Cream.—Pick out a few of the best from a pint of stewed strawberries, and arrange them with a little melted fruit jelly in a mould, to decorate the top when turned out. Sauté the rest of the strawberries, sprinkle well with castor sugar and pulp, them through a sieve. Melt eight sheets of gelatine in four table-spoonfuls of water over gentle heat, add the juice of a lemon, and strain into the strawberry pulp. Whip half-a-pint of cream till it hangs on the whisk, then whip in the pulp, add a few drops of cochineal to colour prettily, pour into the mould and set on ice till wanted. Turn out and serve garnished with chopped jelly. Strawberry jam can be used for the pulp instead of the fresh fruit if necessary, using more lemon juice and no sugar.

Pineapple Cake.—Twelve heaped table-spoonfuls of flour, eight heaped table-spoonfuls of butter, eight heaped table-spoonfuls of castor sugar, five eggs, and two table-spoonfuls of baking powder. Sieve the flour and baking powder, cream the butter and sugar, beat in the eggs one at a time, shake in the flour lightly, add four heaped table-spoonfuls of preserved pineapple cut into dice, and four table-spoonfuls of pineapple syrup. Pour the mixture into a paper-lined cake tin about six or seven inches across, and bake in a moderate oven for about one and a half hours. Glaze pineapple can be used instead of preserved, in which case about six table-spoonfuls of milk will be required to mix it with.

Anchovy Eggs.—Cut four hard-boiled eggs in halves and remove the yolks. Pound these in a mortar with half an ounce of butter, six anchovies, and a little lemon juice and salt. Add one dozen olives, stoned and chopped finely. Fill the whites with this mixture and serve on a bed of crisp lettuce garnished with stoned olives and curled anchovies.

Mr. Chamberlain's Retirement.—It was in January of this year that Mr. Chamberlain intimated his intention to retire from Parliament at the next General Election. Commenting on his decision, the *Daily Mail* said:—

"The world well knows and his opponents have frankly recognized that, but for the illness which struck him down seven years ago, the course of party politics since that time would have been very different. The loss of such an incomparable political force at a critical hour was a terrible blow for the Unionist cause."

"Nothing can detract from Mr. Chamberlain's abiding fame as a statesman. The imagination and sympathy which he infused into the Colonial administration of his day have permanently strengthened the ties between the Mother country and the Dominions."

"As the greatest act of his political life was his secession from the Liberal Party, sacrificing all ambitions and hopes to save the Union, so his last message to his faithful friends and supporters, in which he calls upon them to maintain the supremacy of the Unionist cause, is a fitting tribute to the one great issue on which he staked everything in 1886, is still uppermost in his thoughts."

HONGKONG BANK SPORTS.

Prizes Presented by Mrs. Stabb.

The annual athletic sports of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were held at New Esplanade on June 8, and although the weather was dull and threatening the event was an unqualified success, according to the *London and China Express*. The president of the sports was Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., and the vice-presidents were Sir Charles Addis, Sir Carl Meyer, Bart., Mr. G. H. Burnett, Mr. H. D. C. Jones, Mr. H. Keswick, M.P., Mr. J. MacLennan, Mr. W. Gair Rathbone and Mr. A. M. Townsend. The Sports Committee comprised Messrs. W. N. Hamsell, H. B. Stone, P. G. Knappett, M. B. Matthews and G. B. Walker. The other officials were:—Starter, Mr. J. G. Davies; judges, Messrs. W. G. Byrno and P. R. Dow; towards, Messrs. W. Fraser, P. G. Knappett, A. M. D. Wallace, W. Garrow, J. J. Todd; hon. treasurer and secretary, Mr. P. R. Dew.

In asking Mrs. N. J. Stabb to distribute the prizes, Sir Charles Addis observed that if anything could add to the pleasure of receiving them it would be receiving them from the hand of Mrs. Stabb, the daughter of Mr. Townsend, who had the happy knack while in the London office of compelling the affection of all who came in contact with him, and the wife of the chief manager, who had become the friend of all his staff.

Mrs. Stabb was handed a bouquet by little Miss Joan Dew, and before presenting the awards to the successful competitors remarked how glad she was to see the splendid material that was preparing to come out to them in the East. Hearty cheers were given for Mrs. Stabb on the proposal of Mr. W. S. Edwards, who, in thanking her for gracing the proceedings and so kindly distributing the prizes, observed how sorry they all were that Mr. Stabb was not able to be with them, for they owed their presence on that extended ground to his influence in the London playing club.

CHINESE IN JAVA.

A Batavia correspondent writes to the *Malaya Tribune* as follows:—

Chinese in the Straits Settlements and F.M.S., who are aware of the legitimate grievances of their fellow-countrymen in the Netherlands Indies, will learn with much pleasure that the new policy of the Government is clearly aimed at removing the causes for complaint which have so long militated against an amiable rapprochement of Dutch and Chinese.

It may be said, generally, that the change dates from shortly after the successful termination of the Revolution which brought about a new spirit and a new impulse in the Chinese breast. But it is only right to record that the Government has fully and freely adopted a more broad-minded attitude, having come to see that no good can be served while much harm may be done by denying official esteem to the Chinese and their share in the general scheme of things.

Government is now showing an earnest desire to assist the existing Chinese organizations to provide proper educational facilities, and already a Government school, which will include the teaching of the Chinese language, is on the way. Other schools, operating under the Government and with a similar curriculum, may also be expected soon. It is true that there is some suggestion that the well-known Chinese organisation, the Toing Hwa Hwe Koon, which provides a liberal education at the hands of British and Chinese masters, might be merged in the Government schools, but I doubt if there is a likelihood of this being brought about, at least not for some time.

In other directions, too, we find the Government anxious to assist the Chinese, and to do for them what it has set out to do for the Javanese, for whom greater opportunities to take part in the public life of the islands are now provided.

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong June 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb. 12
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	" 20
" Roast, — Shiu	" 22
" Breast, — Ngau Lam	" 18
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	" 18
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do. — Sirloin Ngau Lau	" 35
" Sausages, — Ngau Chong	" 20
Bullock's Brains, — Know	per set 12
" Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each 60
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Li	" 0
" Head, — Ngau Tau	" \$1.20
" Heart, — Ngau Sum	" 14
" Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	" 24
" Feet, — Ngau Kaki	" 12
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	" 12
" Tail, — Ngau Mei	" 22
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	lb. 14
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	" 7
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau Chai-tan-kark	set \$1
Mutton Chop, — Yeung Pui Kwat	lb. 25
" Leg, — Yeung Pui	" 25
" Shoulder, — Yeung Shau	" 24
Pigs Chindings, — Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains, — Chu Know	per set 2
" Feet, — Chu Kark	lb. 12
" Fry, — Chu Chak	" 3
" Head, — Chu Tau	" 17
" Heart, — Chu Sum	each 10
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	pair 8
" Liver, — Chu Con	lb. 24
" Pork Chop, — Chu Pui Kwat	" 23
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	" 27
" Leg, — Chu Pa	" 27
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	" 1
Sheep Head and Feet, — Yeung Tau Kark	set 65
" Heart, — Yeung Sum	each 7
" Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	" 10
" Liver, — Yeung Con	lb. 25
Smoking Pigs, To Order, — Chu Cha	" 22
Suet, Beef, — Sang Ngau Yau	" 18
" Mutton, — Sang Yeung Yau	" 24
" Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages, — Ngau Chai Chong	" 20

POULTRY.

Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb. 30
Capons, Large, Snail, — Sin Kai	" 30
Ducks, — Ap	" 21
Doves, — Pan Kan	each 20
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tau	per doz 25
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb 30
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	" 30
" Geese, — Ngo	" 24
" Geese, Wild, — Shing-ho Yes Ngo	" 24
Manik Deer, — Wong Keng	each 1
Hare, Shanghai, — Tai Chai	" 1
Partridge, — Ohe Khoo	" 1
Pheasant, — Shan Kai	pair \$
Turkeys, Canton, — Pak Kup	each 30
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup	" 21
" Quail, — Um Chou	" 21
Rice Birds, — Vo Fa Chank	dozen 1
Snipe, — Sa Ohoy	each 1
Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung	lb. 50
" Hen, — Na	" 45
Wild Ducks, — Shai, — Shing-hoi Sui Ap	" \$
" 1, — Sui Ap Chai,	" \$
" d Ducks Canton, — Sang Shing Sui Ap	" \$

FISH.

Barbol, — Ka Yu	lb 24
Bream, — Bin Yu	" 18
C. & F. Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	" 18
Carp, — Li Yu	" 25
Catfish, — Ohik Yu	" 9
Codfish, — Man Yu	" 25
Crabs, — Hai	" 28
Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu	" 25
Dab, — Sa Man Yu	" 14
Dace, — Wong Mei Lun	" 9
Log Fish, — Ti Tu Sa	" 8
Sea, — Hoi Mann	" 15
" Fresh water, — Tam Sin Yu	" 18
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Shi	" 30
Frog, — Tien Kai	" 25
Garoupa, — Sek Pan	" 28
Gudgeon, — Pak Kip Yu	" 15
Herring, — Tai Pak	" 18
Halibut, — Ching Kwan Kup	" 23
Lobster, — Wong Fa Yu	" 18
Loach, — Wu Yu	" 24
Lobster, — Lung Ha	" 23
Mackerel, — Chi Yu	" 26
Mohk Fish, — Mong Yu	" 28
Mullet, — Chai Yu	" 2
Oyster, — Sang Hoo	" 24
Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu	" 9
Rabbit, — Tai Lo	" 15
Pike, — Fa Pui Poong	" 9
Plaice, — Fan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	" 27
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	" 33
Prawn, — Ming Ha	" 48
Qay, — Tai Pa Sa	" 14
Rock Fish, — Sek Ka Kung	" 18
Roach, — Ohau Yu	" 14

肉食

Shatin—Maukuan Y	lb 27
Salmon—PS	" 10
SapYark—Yu	" 11
Shrimps,—Ha	" 33
Snapper,—Lap Yu	" 30
Sole,—Tat Sa Yu	" 28
Tench,—Wan Yu	" 18
Turbot,—Oho How Yu	" 21
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Kork Yu	" 60
White Bait,—Ngau Yu Chai	" 7

牛乳

Almonds,—Hung Yan ... lb. 30

Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Kho	" 20
" (Chafoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	" 20
" Small,—Hoi Tong	" 20
Custard,—Fan Lai Chi	each 1
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 4
" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	" 5
Chestnuts,—Chinese,—Foong Lut	" 1
Carambola,—Yeung Tue	" 1
Cocoanuts,—Yeh Tse	each 9
Lemons, China,—Ning Moong	lb 8
" American,—Kum San Ning Moon	" 9
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	" 60
" Fresh	" 14
Limes, (Sai Gon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong	each 14
Mango, Manila,—Lai Sung Moong	" 8
Mangosteens,—San Chuk Tse	doz 25
Oranges, (Canton)—San-shing Tim Ching	lb 10
" Sweet	" 14
Pears, (American), —m San Shoot Lay	" 15
" (Canton), Cooking,—Sa Lay	" 15
Peanuts,—Fa Sang	" 12
Persimmons Large,—Hung Chio	" 12
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Poon Ti Paw Law	each 12
" 2nd,—Chung-tang Paw Law	" 10
Plantain,—Tai Chou	lb 4
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	" 6
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each 6
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	" 6
Walnuts,—Hop Tuo	lb 15
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	" 15
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kam San Sai Kwa	each 12
" (China) Sai Kwa	" 12
Grapes,—Sang Po Tai Tse	lb 1

生口

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Shung-hoi Ah Ohi	lb 8
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou Pin Tau	lb 13
" (French) Shanghai,—Shung Hai Pin	" 13
" Tau	" 7
" Sprout,—Ah Cho	" 1
" Long,—Tau Ko	" 1
Beet Root,—Hung Chai Tau	each 5
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yau	" 9
" Red,—Hung Ker	" 8
Cabbage, Chinese, com,—Kai Choy	" 11
Cabbage Red,—Hung Yen Choy	" 12
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Yeh Chai	" 12
White Cabbages, bunch,—Kai Shan	lb. 9
Cauliflower, Large size,—Tai Yeh Chai Fa	each 1
" Medium size,—Chung Yeh Chai Fa	" 1
" Small size,—Sai Yen Chai Fa	" 1
Carrots,—Kam Shum	lb. 6
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Chai	" 7
" English,—Yeung Kan Chai	" 7
Chillies Dried,—Gon Lat Chai	" 30
" Red,—Hung Far Chai	" 20
" Green,—Ching Lat Chai	" 15
Curry Stuff, English,—Kar Lee Chai Liu	" 10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	" 8
Bitter Squash,—Fa Kwa	" 8
Garlic,—Que Tau	" 6
Ginger, young,—San Tse Keung	" 1
" old,—Lo Keung	" 1
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	" 5
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each 8
Lettuce,—Yeung Sang Chai	" 6
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb. 1
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lum Ma Tai	" 4
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Sang Oho Koo	" 30
Mush Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 6
Okra,—Kai	lb 10
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	" 6
" Green,—Sang Chong	" 6
" Shanghai,—Shung-hoi Chong Tau	" 6
Papaya, 1st qual,—Tai Man Sau Kwa	each 60
" 2nd Chong	" 8
Parley,—Kun Cho	" 8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	" 3
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai,—Shung-hoi Shu Tea	" 3
" Japan,—Yat Poon Shu Tea	" 10
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tea	" 10
" Foodchow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	" 10
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	" 10
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 10
Rhubarb (Fresh),—Tai Wong	" 4
Sage,—Tse So	" 1
Shallots,—Gon Chong Tau	" 6
Spinach,—Yit Chai	" 1
Tomatoes,—Fan Ker	" 6
Taro,—Wu Tai	" 6
Taro, Patti, (Long),—Lo Pak	" 4
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	" 2
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	" 4
" (Ain-tan),—Kam-san Chit Kwa	" 2
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Cho	" 8
" Lily root,—Lun Ngau	" 4
Yams,—Ta Shu	" 8

海鮮

Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	" 5
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each 8
Lettuce,—Yeung Sang Chai	" 6
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb. 1
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lum Ma Tai	" 4
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Sang Oho Koo	" 30
Mush Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 6
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" Shanghai,—Shung-hoi Shu Tea	" 3
" Japan,—Yat Poon Shu Tea	" 10
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tea	" 10
" Foodchow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	" 10
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Shallots,—Gon Chong Tau	" 6
Spinach,—Yit Chai	" 1
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" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	" 2
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" (Ain-tan),—Kam-san Chit Kwa	" 2
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Cho	" 8
" Lily root,—Lun Ngau	" 4
Yams,—Ta Shu	" 8

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Board has no power to compel stall holders to sell at the prices quoted.

E. W. HAMILTON.

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TIENTSIN via Wai	Chipsang	Tues., 7th July at 10 a.m.
S'PORE, S'rang & S'bayu	Chunsang	Wed., 8th July at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thurs., 9th July at 4 light
S'PORE, Pang & C'nta	Kutsang	Fri., 10th July at 2 p.m.
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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
T'ien, Fiume V'ce, via S'pore etc.	E. F. F. and Rhesus	S. W. Co.	7, July
Mar. cities, Havre and Liverpool	H. A. L.	B. & S.	7, July
M'los, Havre, Emden & H'burg	Segovia	H. A. L.	8, July
London & Antwerp	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	8, July
London & A'warp via S'pore etc.	Khyber	P. & O.	8, July
N'le, G'or, A'warp, S'pore, etc.	Derflinger	M. & Co.	8, July
H'ire, H'cam, H'burg, A'warp & Co.	Goldenfels	H. A. L.	12, July
Marseilles via Saigon, S'pore, etc.	Chili	M. M.	14, July
Trieste, Venice via Straits, etc.	Africa	S. W. Co.	15, July
Trieste, via Singapore, Penang, etc.	Coombes, etc.		
Mar. cities via Ports	Koerber	S. W. Co.	15, July
Havre, R'dam, & H'burg	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	15, July
Glasgow and Rotterdam	Emden	H. A. L.	15, July
M'los, Havre, Bremen & H'burg	Glenstrae	S. T. Co.	18, July
Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool	Pruessen	H. A. L.	19, July
Hamburg	Ajax	B. & S.	20, July
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Hoerde	H. A. L.	24, July
Havre & Hamburg & Co.	Silesia	H. A. L.	29, July
Genoa, Dunkirk & Hamburg	M'komannia	H. A. L.	5, Aug.
M'los, R'dam, Hamburg & A'warp	Frise	H. A. L.	7, Aug.
Havre, Emden & H'burg	O.D.J. Ahlers	H. A. L.	22, Aug.
	Senegambia	H. A. L.	25, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
New York	Indra	J. M. Co.	7, July
Vancouver, via S'hai, Japan etc.	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	8, July
V'lori, Tacoma, Seattle etc.	Protestant	B. & S.	8, July
Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	9, July
San F'co via Manila & Japan	Persia	P. M. Co.	11, July
San Francisco, via Shanghai	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	14, July
and Japan & Co.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, July
San F'co via S'hai & Co.	Bessie Dollar	R. D. Co.	14, July
San Francisco	M. Castle	D. & Co.	16, July
Boston & New York	Canada M.	O. S. K.	22, July
V'lori B.C. & T'ma via S'hai & Co.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	23, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	23, July
San F'co via K'lung, S'hai & Japan	Korea	P. M. Co.	23, July
Victor'a, V'vor, S'le & P. (Or.)	Andalusia	H. A. L.	2, Aug.
Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la,	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	4, Aug.
Japan and Honolulu	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Aug.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	14, Aug.
Via B.C. S'le via K'lung, S'hai & Co.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	25, Aug.
Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la,	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	8, Sept.
Japan and Honolulu	Belgravia	H. A. L.	17, Sept.
Victor'a, V'vor, S'le & P. (Or.)	Brasilia	H. A. L.	12, Aug.

AUSTRALIA.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	5, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	10, July
Australian Ports via Manila	P. Sigismund M. Co.		11, July

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Bombay via S'pore etc.	Java M.	O. S. K.	6, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Torilla	J. M. & Co.	6, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mark	M. & Co.	6, July
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, etc.	Java M.	O. S. K.	6, July
Perang & Colombo	Shinyo M.	N. Y. K.	6, July
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Chinhua	B. & S.	7, July
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Haiching	D. L. Co.	7, July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Shoahsing	B. & S.	7, July
Shanghai	Takada	D. S. Co.	8, July
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	P. E. Frich	M. & Co.	8, July
S'hai, N'aki, Kobe & Yokohama	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	8, July
S'pore, Samarang & Sourabaya	Kafong	B. & S.	8, July
Hoihow and Haiphong	Daigi M.	O. S. K.	9, July
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	10, July
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	10, July
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	10, July
S'pore, Pang, & C'nta	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	11, July
Manila	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	11, July
S'pore, Pang, R'gon & C'nta	Huichow	B. & S.	11, July
Weihauiwei and Tientsin	Rubi	S. T. Co.	11, July
Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo	Chonan	B. & S.	11, July
Shanghai & Tsingtau	Borneo	M. Co.	12, July
Jesselton, Kudat and Sandakan	Dajin M.	O. S. K.	12, July
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Amazona	M. M.	13, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama	Dilwara	D. S. Co.	13, July
Kobe and Yokohama	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	15, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Senegambia	H. A. L.	17, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Scandia	H. A. L.	27, July
Kobe	P. Waldemar	M. & Co.	21, July
S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	29, July
Bombay via Singapore, etc.	Indo M.	O. S. K.	13, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Alesia	H. A. L.	14, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sithonia	H. A. L.	23, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Liberia	H. A. L.	11, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Altmark	H. A. L.	18, Sept.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Co.	Tiboras	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tillatjap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tikini	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Co.	Tijmah	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

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Swatow	Swatow
Swatow	Haimun
	Pitsanulok

DEPART ON MONDAY.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessel.
Australia	Taiyuan
Shanghai	Kwongsang
Moji	Hopsang
Shanghai	Radnorshire
Bombay	Jinsen Maru
Kobe	Shidzuoka M.

ARRIVE ON MONDAY.

From	Vessel.
Calcutta	Dilwara
Sandakan	Borneo

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF INDIA left Vancouver on June 25, at a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM from Sydney etc. left Manila for this port on the 2nd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 4th inst. at 10 a.m.

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Port Darwin on the 24th June, at daylight, for Hongkong via Zamboanga & Manila and may be expected to arrive here on or about 5th July.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA will leave Hongkong on Thursday July 23, at 1 p.m. instead of Saturday July 25.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA will leave Hongkong on Sunday Aug. 2nd at 1 p.m. instead of Tuesday August 4.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH carrying the German Mail, with dates from Berlin of the 10th June, left Colombo on the 28th June, at 1 a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 8th of July.

The I. G. M. s.s. GOESSEN which left here on the 28th June, at 10 a.m. arrived at Singapore on the 1st inst. at 8 a.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. DILWARA sailed from Calcutta on the 20th June, and may be expected here on or about the 6th July.

The I.O.S.N. s.s. SUIBANG left Geraldton on the 26th ult., and is due at Hongkong on the 12th inst.

The I. O. S. N. s.s. LAISANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 12th instant.

The I. O. S. N. s.s. FOOKSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 16th instant.

The I. O. S. N. s.s. KWONGSANG from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 5th instant.

The I.O.S.N. s.s. HOPKING from Moji is due at Hongkong on the 5th instant.

The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from S'hai is due at Hongkong on the 5th July.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF AIRLIE from London is due at Hongkong on the 8th August.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF RUTHVEN from the Pacific Coast is due at Hongkong on the 15th July.

The I. L. s.s. INDRAGHIRI passed the Canal on the 5th June, and is due at Hongkong on the 8th July.

The I. L. s.s. INDRA from Kobe is due at Hongkong on the 7th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. JINSEN MARU (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port on the 17th June, and is expected here on the 5th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIDZUOKA MARU (American Line) left Kobe for this port on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 5th July.

The s.s. BORNEO left Sandakan on the 29th June, at 2 p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 6th July, at a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

29th June, to 5th July, 1914.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
29th June	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
30th June	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
1st July	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
2nd July	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
3rd July	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
4th July	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
5th July	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Vessel.	From	Arrive
Pedenabura, Ger. s.s. 1,313, O. Gasowisch	7th ult.—Bangkok, 3rd ult. Rice—B. & S.	
Tsintau, Ger. s.s. 1,002, J. Heynaghe	22nd ult.—Saigon, 18th ult. Gen.—B. & S.	
Marhaw, Ger. s.s. 2,021, D. Cordes	26th ult.—Hoihow, 24th ult. Rice—N. D. L.	
Bourbon, Fr. s.s. 997, Levar Naut	26th ult.—Saigon, Gen.—Chinese.	
Saxon Monarch, Br. s.s. 3,024, A. Walker	26th ult.—Philadelphia, Canso—S. O. Co.	
Mackinaw, Am. s.s. 2,004, W. G. Krebs	28th ult.—Saigon, 23rd ult. Rice—R. D. Co.	
Seangchoon, Br. s.s. 3,725, V. Gravas	26th ult.—Singapore, 23th ult. Gen.—Chinese.	
Pitsanulok, Ger. s.s. 2,010, W. Tumbert	29th ult.—Bangkok, Rice—B. & S.	
Rajatan, Ger. s.s. 1,189, C. Wolff	28th ult.—Bangkok, 19th ult. Rice—B. and S.	
Telemachus, Br. s.s. 1,350, A. Fraser	28th ult.—Saigon, 24th ult. Rice—Chinese.	
Kolya, Br. s.s. 1,168, F. J. Peoley	29th June—Manila, 26th June, Ballast—A. Bure.	
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,093, A. G. G. Lenak	30th June—Manila, 27th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Kwangshai, Chinese, s.s. 1,320, Sangster	30th June—Shanghai, 26th June, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.	
Silesia, Aus. s.s. 3,318, M. L. Koch	30th June—Singapore, 25th June, Gen.—S. W. & Co.	
Torilla, Br. s.s. 3,189, C. J. Swanson	29th June—Calcutta, 14th inst. Gen.—D. S. & Co.	

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	5th July.	10th July.
CHANGSHA	8th Aug.	14th Aug.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1914

SHORT STORY.

THE MOTHER OF HIS CHILDREN.

BY CONINGSBY DAWSON.

[There are magazines which are famous for having stories essentially their own. *MacLure's* is one of these magazines, and this is one of these stories. It is not according to type at all.]

A man rarely wants to marry. He does it against his will, in a conscious fit of healthy insanity. He does it overpowered by a poet's illusion—that his happiness depends on living forever near a certain woman.

With a woman the impulse is different—more calculating. She thinks first and loves after. She marries because she is flattered. She marries for a home, protection, the handling of money, or out of dread of spinsterhood. She marries to gain what a man must lose—freedom. Nearly always, some ulterior motive prompts her passion. Men marry to love and be loved; whereas women—some of them marry to have children.

Dick lathered his chin with the brush thoughtfully, quite forgetful of what he was doing. As if he watched a mood that was living in his mind; he gazed out of the window fixedly, yet inattentively. The world had stiffened in a single night. For two months, like a spendthrift dying woman, it had roused its landscapes with decay, making a brave pretence that winter was not coming. Between nightfall and daylight the fire of the frost had swept through it, searing whatever of greenness had been spared by the Indian summer. Leaves clung to trees, brown and brittle—clung desperately, deathly still, in fear of dropping. They looked like old gloves tossed into the branches. Behind panting chimney-pots, like a precipice of ice, the sky rose cold and sheer, set in its chilly blueness, the sun shone tepid as a yellow topaz.

Dick was not given to introspection, but this morning he was asking himself an unaccustomed question—why did men marry?

A door behind him was partly open. From the room into which it gave entrance came sounds of some one stirring—intimate sounds of a woman dressing. Their swift precision gave an indication to her character—hardly a second was wasted in the neatness of their sequence. Neatness! An ungracious word! If angels were neat, would anybody want to go to heaven? All those years ago—seventeen of them—was it her neatness that had attracted him?

He looked back. She had been like a house newly swept and garnished—uninhabited in its orderliness. With his manlike love of tumult, he had longed to fill her with the boisterous muddle of life, to furnish her, to strew odds and ends of affection about her—the emotional untidiness that gives to propriety humanity. "Ah, well!"

"I'm dressed—just going down to give the children their breakfast. Are you nearly ready?"

He jerked his thoughts back. "Nearly ready."

"If you're not quick, you'll be late at the bank."

He heard the bedroom door open and the rustle of her skirts as she passed out.

Testing the edge of his razor, he began to shave leisurely. Late! He didn't care. If he were late, what did it matter? In this sleepy New England town time was of no value. Ambitions were of no value—they led to

neither promotion nor money. If he'd worked an hour longer every day for the "Mouth of National Bank," he wouldn't have climbed a single rung higher—he wouldn't have earned the bank an extra penny. Mouth of did just so much business; it hurried itself for any man. It took pride in its slowness. And he—he was as high in the bank now as he ever would be—cashier, with three thousand per annum. For the rest of his days he could only hope to stay there; when he'd got quite past work, he'd be superannuated and pensioned.

He wiped his razor and began to select a tie. For himself, he'd been perfectly contented with his future; but then, there was Mary—and there were Mary's children. It was her birthday. These anniversaries, emphasizing his lack of progress, always made him moody. Why did men marry? What did they think they'd gain by marriage, and what did they actually gain? Yes, there was always Mary. Old! After seventeen years of staid affections he still desired her. Still more odd, she didn't know that she'd starved him. Yet it had all to be done again, he'd choose her and no other woman.

He stood erect and shook himself, like a dog coming out of water. He was amazed at the lengths to which he'd followed his reflections. He was shocked at his morbid truthfulness. Where had it all begun? Ah, yes! With the take-you-for-granted air with which she'd accepted his greetings this morning, and with the accusing tones in which she'd hoped that he hadn't been extravagant over her person.

And he'd wanted to surprise her with his lavishness. He'd planned to startle her into appreciation of him. But, because of what she'd said about extravagance, he hadn't dared to let her know what he'd got for her. After that what? Oh, yes; he'd looked out of the window and seen that winter had come suddenly. It had seemed appropriate that on this morning, of all mornings, the last withered pomp of the dead summer should have vanished. Pout! He grew impatient with himself.

Before he left his dressing-room he took one last look in the mirror; he sought reassurance in the reflection. He saw a clean-shaven man, a man of forty, straight-featured and almost handsome. The hair was brushed back from the forehead and growing grey about the temples. The attraction of the face was its shyness. The nostrils were arched and sensitive; the eyes were a trifle too blue for boldness. It was the face of one who could be made strong by love and weak by the lack of it. Dick shrugged his shoulders. Before he had married, when his mother was alive, he had never quarrelled with his appearance. Since then, because Mary never showed positively that she approved of him, he had grown into a secret self-disgust—an attitude that threatened his confidence.

At the top of the stairs he halted, feeling in his breast-pocket. Yes, it was there. Should he give it to her, and would she accept it? While he hesitated, the door of the breakfast-room opened and the babel of children's voices floated up to him—and something else; the

warmth of a room where a family is assembled, the smell of early-morning coffee, and the sound of a log-fire crackling—small sensations which are the key-notes to memories. What a fool he had been, with his question as to why men marry!

He forced himself into cheerfulness and came whistling down the stairs. As he entered the room, Madge, his eldest, sprang up from the table and put her arms about his neck. Like himself, she was so quick to express what she felt—so eager to give pleasure. Madge! Little Madge! With what reluctance he watched her skirts lengthening and the womanly rounding of her girlish figure! Soon she would be grown up. When she was, would she, too, disguise herself with reticence?

"What a lazy-bones you've been this morning!" she laughed. Then, whispering again to his ear, "What have you got for mother? I was so afraid I'd have to set off to school without knowing."

He smoothed back the fair hair from her forehead and slipped his arm about her narrow shoulders. The young face looked up into his with clear eyes that were kind and questioning. She'd guessed. Perhaps something had been said at the table. Her tenderness told him that she knew. She always knew when he was hurt. He gazed down at her. She was peculiarly his daughter; impractical, uncalculating, impulsive; her eyes, like his, were too blue for boldness; her features were too sensitive for a knockabout world; her mouth had the same wistful quirk of asking to be loved while saying nothing. Her younger brother and sister, Tommy and Hester, were like their mother—sensible, conscientious, and undemonstrative. But Madge! Dick often thought that she realized exactly what he missed in her mother, and tried to make it up to him.

"What have I got?" he repeated. "Something that mother won't like, I expect."

Madge snuggled against him. "But she will—she will, father."

He shook his head. "No; she'll say it's too extravagant."

Madge pressed her cheek against his shoulder. "Not extravagant—that wouldn't be kind. But just like you—too generous."

His wife looked up. She was a good woman, and her goodness showed. Her expression was keen and careful—perhaps ambitious in the right world. She had critical gray eyes, which gazed out broodingly on the world and arrived at an estimate. Unless you were sure she liked you, they were disquieting to watch. Her mouth was strong and impatient—too firm to permit of trifling. Little lines, running in chains across her forehead, told tales of anxiety. If there was a fault to find in one so obviously eager to avoid error, it was that her appearance was needlessly unornamental. Her hands alone betrayed another side to her character—they were long and listless and fine.

"Too generous!" she said. "It isn't a case of being generous, Madge. Your father doesn't know the value of money; you mustn't encourage him." Then, to her husband: "Dick, I do hope you haven't been silly again. If you have got something that costs too much, I'll only have to return it to the store, the way I did that bracelet last Christmas."

The way she did that bracelet last Christmas! He hadn't forgotten the humiliation. She had done it in order that she might pay for Hester's piano lessons with a professor in Boston. She was a good mother; but in her selfishness for her children she was selfish toward her husband. She would only let him love her through her children. Her children—as if they were less his than hers. She took him for

granted, as if the tie of a family were a sufficient bond between them. Love may survive, but its graciousness is gone when it is treated as unavoidable.

Madge saw her father wince at her mother's words. She tugged on his arm. "Never mind—show her!"

Fumbling in his breast-pocket, he drew out a letter. He felt ashamed of it—he had written so many tender words in it. He passed her the letter awkwardly, and that he might cover his confusion while she read it, sat down to breakfast.

She broke the seal without excitement. It was as if he were only pretending to give her something, knowing that she'd refuse it, yet waiting to be thanked. The children stopped eating, to watch their mother. As she drew out the folded sheet, a slip of paper fell to table. She picked it up and eyed it disapprovingly. She was one of those women who rarely put their gladness into language. Glancing across at him, she smiled quietly, as much as to say: "Just what I expected."

She actually said: "A hundred dollars! How foolish, Dick! You know I wouldn't take it."

"I did not know!" he exclaimed irritably. "If I had, I should not have given it to you. You've not read the letter. I don't want you to. Please give it me back; I'll tell you what's in it."

She passed it down the table to him in silence. Then she said in an injured voice: "Dick, don't speak to me so crossly before the children, especially on my birthday. We can't afford hundred-dollar presents just now; if we could, I'd like to take it."

Why did she say, "We can't afford"? Why hadn't she said, "You can't afford"? It was as if he had tried to give her what was hers already. And yet, by her talk about speaking crossly before the children and by her mentioning that it was her birthday, she had put herself in the right, as usual. He could feel that Tommy and Hester were not liking him.

The breakfast continued without conversation. Dick kept his eyes on his plate, and glanced at his watch occasionally, as if he were in a great hurry. He had the feeling that every one, except Madge, was judging him. Speech became difficult in proportion to his postponement. Madge signalled a question. He nodded. She pushed back her chair. "Time we were off to school."

Alone with his wife, separated from her by the length of the table, his embarrassment was doubled. Queer, how two people who have shared life's intimacies can become more distant than strangers! He glanced up. Baricaded behind the coffee-tray, she was entirely self-possessed, utterly convinced of the justice of her grievance, completely willing to forgive if asked for pardon.

She addressed him with the compassionate tolerance she would have used to one of her children. "Dick, aren't you rather unkind—and a little stupid?"

He didn't retreat before her mild accusation. "Neither unkind nor stupid."

She was surprised. "Then what?"

To avoid a scene, he tried to thwart her persistence. "We've never had a quarrel, Mary—a real quarrel. I'd hate to find fault with you on your birthday."

The brows above her gray eyes flattered upward; then she governed her face into a smile. He wished she were less angelic—more human. If she'd only consent to lose her temper, he'd have more excuse for telling her the truth. Leaning forward, he rested her chin in her hand. She spoke cheerfully: "You and I could never quarrel. If I've done wrong, I want you to tell me. Won't you please

and fault with me?"

For the moment her lightness roused his anger. "I will, since you force me," he said.

He wished he hadn't said it. He hoped against hope that she'd let him off. He didn't want to wound her. In all their seventeen years together, he'd always made way for her, attaching blame to himself and allowing her to believe that she was perfect. He cast round for a means of dodging the crises.

Woman is a born inquisitor. "My dear, if I've forced you, why don't you do it?"

Goaded into this unwilling cruelty, he looked away from her and began to speak, haltingly: "You have one fault, Mary, which—well, it's driving between us like a wedge. It's your love for the children: you've let them come between us. You won't own it, but they're more to you than I am. You only let me be kind to you through them. Whenever I want to do anything for you, you say, 'We can't afford it.' For them you can afford anything. You behave as if courtesy between a man and wife didn't matter. You impose on our love because it seems so certain."

She lowered her face, perplexed; then again she smiled up at him confidently. "Why, you know that's not true! You're so ridiculously sensitive. You're as much to me now as you ever were. Besides, who ever heard of two sensible married people being polite to each other?"

He leaned forward, narrowing the space between them. "You may be a sensible wife; please God, I'll never be a sensible husband. Don't you know that to be happy a man must be continually winning a woman? If one gets too certain of owning anything, it loses its value. When I go out of my way to be nice to you, make me feel like a sentimental fool."

He ended in a lower and more earnest tone: "You've been too sure of me, Mary. You've killed romance by forbidding me to be your lover. I'm just something that earns a little money; and you—you're the mother of my children. We're only useful. One day the children will be men and women. They won't need you to sacrifice for them. You and I'll be left at the end of life where we start—together. Then we may desire with all our hearts to care for each other; the fires will have burnt out."

At last he had impressed her. Contrary to all her habits of self-esteem, she began to suspect that she was justly accused. And yet, she was reluctant to own it. She broke the long silence with a nervous laugh. "And this mountain out of the mole-hill of a hundred dollars! I'll take the cheque if you like, Dickie; but I won't be able to spend it on myself. You foolish fellow, it's a thirtieth of our year's income!"

He went to the fire-place, and stood erect. She came and knelt beside him, making a pretence at warming her hands. He spoke more gently: "It wasn't just this hundred dollars, Mary. It wasn't that you refused my present. It was the way you refused it. Refusal between you and me has become a habit. There was that bracelet last Christmas. I saved for both those presents, and went without things, just the way you deny yourself for the children. I wanted to give you pleasure. I think you'd have understood if you'd read the letter first, instead of—"

She pressed her cheek against his hand. "What was in it, dear? Can't you tell me?"

"Only that I'm going to New York soon on business for the bank, and hoped you'd come with me. The hundred dollars was to be your pocket-money. We'd be alone together. A kind of middle-aged honeymoon—that was what I'd planned."

She pulled herself up and looked at him. "You and I could never quarrel. If I've done wrong, I want you to tell me. Won't you please

leaned against him, laughing into his eyes, with her arms about his neck. "You dreamer! You dear, unpractical person! With the best of luck, how could I? Who'd look after the house?"

"Madge."

"Madge! She isn't old enough. And, besides, you forget; we're sending her to a finishing school after Christmas. I'll have to sew and sew to get her ready. We'll need all our money for her."

He drew his head back at the mention of money. She still clasped him. "It was your idea to send her, Mary. It wasn't mine—and she doesn't want to go."

His wife's eyes clouded; she wasn't winning her battle. "It was my idea at first—but you consented."

He unclasped her arms and held her hands, gazing at her sadly. "And before Madge has finished her schooling, there'll be Tommy to send to college. And then it'll be only fair to do for Hester what we've done for Madge. And, while expenses go up, my income stands still." He drew her to him swiftly. "Mary, is it worth it? Think of the slow starvation of it—savings, savings, so that you and I have no time to think of loving?"

She stood back from him. Her mouth had again become impatient. "The children must have their 'chance,' she said firmly, 'whatever it costs us. There's my own money, that I've never touched since our marriage. If you don't want to help—'

Yes, there was her own money. There had been a time when a little capital would have made him his own master. Year after year she had reinvested her interest, never spending a cent of it on herself or on anybody. It was for the children—to set them up in the world. To have hinted at employing it for any other purpose would have been sacrilegious. He had become so reticent on the subject that he didn't even know how much it amounted to.

He looked out of the window at the stiff trees and the green gray with frost. "No matter where we begin our conversations, they always finish with finance. Have you noticed? I suppose it means that I ought to make more money! Good Lord! It's nearer ten than nine. You told me I'd be late at the bank, and I shall be."

She accompanied him to the front door. Just as he was stepping out, she slipped her arm through his and kissed him. "Don't worry," she whispered. "We'll get along without hundred-dollar presents; we can love each other without that."

The gripping cold of despondency had settled down on him. He beat his hopes together, but restored no warmth to them. Life had become a bare road, winding palely on and on through bleak landscapes to an uninteresting end. But money could change all that. Money could put everything right—its powers were well-nigh limitless. It could buy laughter, put kisses on a woman's mouth, make her eager for loving, and delay the fast of Time almost, luring youth back. But how to get money?

All day at the bank he asked himself that question. While he asked it, money sufficient to start him on his quest for happiness was passing through his hands.

To-day he was seeing himself in a new relation to the world. The man who looked out through his eyes was changed—or was he only awakened? People kept coming in and treating him as if they had known him for a long while. "The president is? Not here, as usual. Oh, well, you'll do, Dick. I guess you run this old bank."

He met them with machine-made geniality. They never

guessed that this was a different man—a shrewd, self-seeking stranger—to whom they were talking. They were all kinds of people: bond-sellers, clients, embarrassed property-holders anxious to raise a mortgage. All their talk was about money: how to get it; how to keep it when you'd got it; how to make it breed more money. And he, Dick, the recipient of all these confidences and the valued source of so much advice, was rewarded with precisely three thousand dollars per annum! He was so poor that his wife couldn't afford to love him—couldn't accept his presents. Here was comedy. By afternoon he had begun to feel the comfortable warmth of a glowing sense of injustice. He ran the hand—and what did he get for it?

A brougham drew up at the pavement, and Mr. Yeams, the president, alighted—a cold, non-committal man, who took good care to hide the candle of his secret kindness beneath a bushel. He was old, white-haired, and had a skin like parchment. He was thin and upright, and leaned heavily on a cane. He invariably dressed in black; obviously, no amount of wealth could teach him anything about the joy of life. He was peculiarly stiff and autocratic in his bearing. Because he could retain the respect of men without dressing for it, he took a pride in going a trifle shabby. Behind his back he was nicknamed "Frozen Matten"—a reference to his unbending deportment. On account of his religious orthodoxy and ungracious appearance, it was said of him that his soul was all right if his appearance weren't much to look at. He had known Dick from a boy, and trusted him officially with his most intimate secrets. With Mary's father he had been on friendly terms—terms which he still maintained with Mary. He knew that she had a certain amount of money in her own right; he therefore regarded her as a worthy woman.

Five minutes after his arrival, Dick was called into his private office. A surplus of uninvested funds had accumulated; the question was, how were they to be employed? Dick made his suggestions; Mr. Yeams listened with an appearance of close attention, tapping the desk and nodding.

"That all? I've got something better than that."

He then spoke to him about the Electrical Supplies Trust, which had been quietly organized, shares in which were being floated on the market. He had inside information: big names on Wall Street were standing behind the venture. The price was a little above par at present—it was sure to rise. In his enthusiasm, Mr. Yeams rubbed his hands. "Dick, anyone who gets in on the ground floor is certain to clear big profits."

Dick's face grew keen, then masked itself. It was sure to rise! A small amount of capital would go a long way if he bought on margins. Mary could help him if she liked, but—He knew her so well; she was too unwisely provident to risk anything.

The bank closed. Dick and the president were the last to leave.

Having watched the brougham drive away, Dick lingered outside his place of employment. The inconsistency of it all! Three thousand dollars was his purchase-price—and that man had spent the afternoon in talking to him in the hundreds of thousands! Didn't it ever enter his head that it wasn't safe to talk that way to a man who was hungry for the culture of life? With money, one could educate a soul that would be big enough to be noticed and even admired.

(To be Continued Next Saturday.)

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



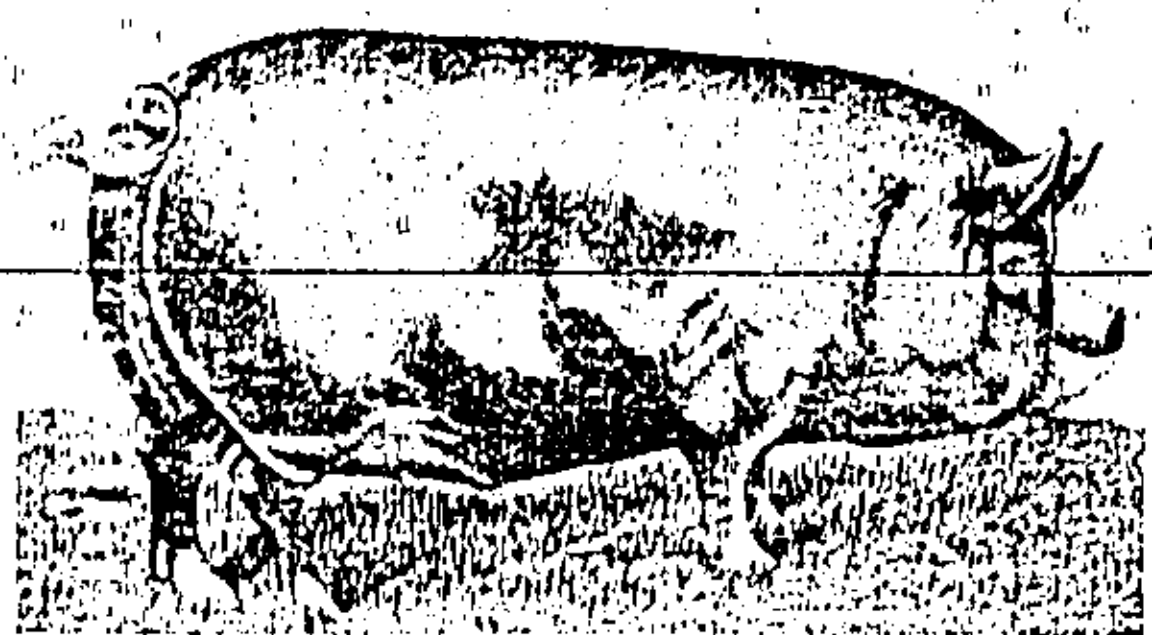
WE SUPPLY

EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF GOOD AND WHOLESOME
FOOD, FRESH AND FROZEN BEEF,

MUTTON, LAMB, HAM,

BACON, RABBITS,

HARES, BRAWN,



PRESSED BEEF, PORK SAUSAGES,

GERMAN SAUSAGE,

&C., &C., &C.

FRESH DAIRY FED PORK,

HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS,

CHEESE, BUTTER.

EXCELLENCE

PURITY

Hongkong 23rd June 1914.
GILMAN & Co.
Lloyd's Agents.
Tiber by the Government.
system has been framed up for
be used in the Tiber.
be used in the Tiber.
be used in the Tiber.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S—SELLERS SA—SALES B—BUYERS N—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1913. Highest	1913. Lowest	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$330 b.	120,000	\$125	all	835 Jan.	790 Aug.	825	817	{2 & 5/- bonus at ex. 1/11 3/16 equal to \$23.28 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/13
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	310 b.	10,000	\$250	60	349 Oct.	270 Jan.	310	310	{Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	140 b.	10,000	\$15	5	137 1/2 Aug.	131 Jan.	140	140	{Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$780 b.	12,400	\$250	100	845 April	784 Sept.	\$775	\$775	{Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$194	12,000	\$100	60	200 April	185 Junb.	194	194	{Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$153 b.	30,000	\$100	20	161 1/2 Dec.	146 May	153	153	\$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$390 b.	8,000	\$250	50	385 Jan.	354 May	390	387 1/2	\$27 for 1912
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$8 a.	30,000	\$25	all	11 1/2 June.	7 1/2 Oct.	8	8	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$30 b.	20,000	\$50	all	42 May	30 Oct.	30 1/2	30 1/2	\$2.50 for year end'g 30/6/13
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	27 sa.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Aug.	27 April	27	26 1/2	{Interim of \$1 for half year end'g 30/6/13
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$60	{60,000	{25	all	99 April	75 Aug.	64	60	{3% Interim a/c year 1913 on preferred shares
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	98 1/2 ex div.	3,797,610	\$1	all	118 1/2 April	98 1/2 Oct.	98 1/2	97 1/2	{Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1913
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$46 s.	40,000	\$10	all	58 Oct.	32 1/2 Jan.	46	46	{Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C.No. 22
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$79	20,000	\$100	all	112 Jan.	92 1/2 Aug.	79	79	{Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$28 s.	7,000	\$100	all	40 Jan.	30 Dec.	28	28	{Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n. Co., Ltd.	37/6	1,000,000	\$1	all	37/- Dec.	30/- July	38/-	37/6	{Interim of 1/- for 1913 Coupon No. 3
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$3 a.	200,000	\$1	all	4 1/2 Jan.	3 Aug.	3	3	{1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	27/6	160,000	\$1	all	86/- Feb.	38/- Dec.	27/6	25/-	{1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$82 1/2 b.	60,000	\$50	all	90 July	74 Mar.	83	82	\$3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W'poa D Co., Ltd.	\$62 1/2 b.	60,000	\$50	all	90 July	74 Mar.	83	82	\$3 dividend for year 1913
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	59 b.	35,700	t. 100	all	72 Jan.	51 July	58	57	Tls. 5 for 1912
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	91	60,000	t. 100	all	113 1/2 May	103 Jan.	91	91	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	t. 94	25,000	t. 100	all	125 Aug.	112 Mar.	125	125	Tls. 6 on 29.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$125	12,000	\$50	25	125 Aug.	112 Mar.	125	125	{7 on old shares, \$3.50 on new shares for year 31/12/13
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$115 1/2 b.	50,000	\$100	all	118 July	101 Jan.	115 1/2	113	\$3 1/2 for year ending 31/12/13
H'p'reys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$7 1/2 b.	100,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Sept.	8 Feb.	7 1/2	7 1/2	50 cents for 1913
H'kong Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$44 b.	60,000	\$50	80	33 Feb.	33 Feb.	44	44	\$2.30 for 1913
Shanghai Lands	t. 92	78,000	t. 50	all	—	—	92	92	{Interim of 5 p.c. for year end'g 30/6/13
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$73 b.	12,500	\$50	all	74 1/2 June	54 1/2 Jan.	73	73	\$2.25 for half year ending 31/12/13
Manila M'pole Hotel	p. 8	15,000	p. 10	all	—	—	8	8	15 per cent. for 1910
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 b.	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	100	100	First year.
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	t. 130 b.	20,000	t. 50	all	148 1/2 Nov.	120 July	129	127	Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13
H'kong Cotton Co.	\$7 1/2 b.	125,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 April	7 1/2 Dec.	7 1/2	7 1/2	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	11 1/2	75,000	t. 10	all	15 1/2 Jan.	12 1/2 July	11 1/2	11 1/2	Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 31/11/13
Laou Kung Mow	81	8,000	t. 100	all	112 Jan.	93 Sept.	81	81	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	t. 110 b.	60,000	t. 50	all	136 Mar.	104 Sept.	109	107	Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$11 1/2 s.	60,000	\$12	all	11 1/2 May	9 April	11 1/2	11 1/2	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 1/2 s.	50,000	\$5	all	5 Nov.	2.80 Jan.	5	4 1/2	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	8 1/2 s.	50,000	\$1	all	9 1/2 Feb.	8 1/2 May	8 1/2	8 1/2	70 cts. for 1913.
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$38 s.	200,000	\$10	all	29 Oct.	21 1/2 Jan.	38	38	\$1.30 for year end'g 31/7/13
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$6.10 s.	400,000	\$7 1/2	all	7.80 Nov.	4.10 Jan.	6.10	5.90	40 cts. for 1911.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$41 s.	90,000	\$10	all	49 Dec.	26 Jan.	41	40	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$200 div.	5,000	\$25	all	200 Jan.	150 Oct.	200	195	Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	\$25 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 1/2 July	19 Jan.	25	24	\$2 for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	10/- b.	325,000	5/-	all	9/6 Sept.	4/9 Jan.	9/3	9/-	{Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. share for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	t. 45	250,000	p. 10	all	75 Jan.	19 Sept.	48	45	{Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9 1/2 b.	25,000	\$10	all	11 1/2 April	9 Sept.	9 1/2	9 1/2	{80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/14
Do (New)	90 cts. s.	50,000	\$10	all	1.00 Jan.	90 cts. June	90 cts.	90 cts.	5 None
Philippines	\$5 s.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910.
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$6	—	—	all	—	—	—	—	—
Societes Pulpes et Papier	\$20	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	None
teries du Tonkin	—	—	—	all	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai Sumatras	\$135	13,000	t. 20	all	—	—	135	135	No dividend this year.
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$5 s.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 May	3.50 Oct.	5	5	50 cts. for year ending 31/5/12
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$18 1/2 s.	50,000	\$10	all	18 1/2 May	13 1/2 Feb.	19	18 1/2	{12 1/2 p.c. share for year end'g 31/12/13
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$7 1/2 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 May	6 1/2 Jan.	7 1/2	7 1/2	70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited.	\$3 1/2 b.	15,000	\$7	all	11 July	9 Jan.	8 1/2	8 1/2	50 cts. for year ending 30/6/13
S. O. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	—	—	29	28	None

WRIGHT & HORNBY, Share and General Brokers, 6, Des Voeux Road Central Tel. address, Rectitude. CORRECTED TO NOON JULY 4th, 1914. THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their weekly share report, dated July 4, state:—
The market for local stocks has continued firm throughout the week and closes with an upward tendency.
Bar Silver is quoted 26.1/16 per oz., ready and 26.1/16 per oz. for forward delivery, market steady.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/10.5/8 T.T.
Para Rubber is quoted from London at 2/11 per lb. and the market for shares firmer.
Banks:—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have advanced to \$825 buyers, after sales at \$820, \$822 1/2 and \$825. London quotes \$84.
Marine Insurances:—Canton are steady at \$310 buyers. North Chinas can be obtained at Tls. 140. Unions have buyers at \$775.
Yangtze are unchanged at \$194 ex 73.
Fire Insurances:—China Fires are wanted at \$153 after sales, Hongkong Fires have been done at \$390 and close with buyers at probably higher rates.
Shipping:—There are sellers of China Manilas at \$8. There are small buyers of Douglas at \$30 1/2. Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats are firm at \$27 after sales at \$28.85 and \$27. Indo-Chinas have been booked at \$80 cash, closing quiet at the rate. Shell Transports are unchanged at 98/0 ex div. London quotes 99/- middle price. Star Ferries have sellers at \$45.

EXCHANGE.

Selling	T/T. Marks	189 1/2
Demand	Demand Germany	189 1/2
30 d/a	T/T. France	237 1/2
60 d/a	On Haiphong	59 1/2 p.m.
4 m/s	On Saigon	59 1/2
T/T Shanghai	On Bangkok	8 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight S'hai		
T/T Singapore		
T/T Japan		
T/T India		
Demand India		
T/T Bombay		
Demand Bombay		
T/T Calcutta		
Demand Calcutta		
Demand Manila		
T/T San Fco & New York		
Demand, New York		
T/T Java		
Subsidiary Coins	Buying:	
Discount per \$100:	4 m/s L/C	1/11
Chinese...20 cts. pieces	4 m/s D/P	1/11 1/8
Chinese...10	6 m/s L/C	1/11 3/16
Hongkong...20	30 d/s San Fco & New York	46 1/2
Hongkong...10	4 m/s Marks	1.98
	4 m/s Francs	2.42 1/2
	6 m/s do	2.44 1/2
	Bar Silver, ready	26 1/16
	forward	26 1/16
	Gold Leaf per tael	55.10
	Bank of England rate	37
	Sovereign	10.50
	Opium Quotations.	
	May 14	
	Malwa, New	\$8.200 per p.
	Malwa, Old	8.300
	Patna, New	9.325 per che
	Patna, Old	9.200
	Benares, New	9.050
	Benares, Old	8.925

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office:—60, Wall Street, New York.
London Office:—36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.
Capital and Surplus:—Gold \$5,000,000 equal to £1,000,000.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, paid for one year at 4% per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.
MAILS AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES MADE.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS ISSUED on all the principal cities in the world.
THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.
TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.
GEORGE HOGG, Manager.
Queen's Road, Hongkong
Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 18,900,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—Antung-Hai, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.
Agencies at:—Nagasaki, Newchuan, Osaka, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHIONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1913. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [2]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 450,000

BANKERS:

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.

THE ALEXANDRA OASE

Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled.
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

MAX GUTSCHKE, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th Oct. 1911.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
Silver \$15,000,000
Silver \$17,650,000
\$32,650,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. J. Fatter, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., C. Landgraf, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, H. A. Siebs, Esq., Ad. Widmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

ACTING MANAGER:

Shanghai—J. D. Smart.

London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

Capital Fully Paid-up Sh. Taels 7,500,000

Head Office.—Shanghai.

Board of Directors.—Berlin.

Branches:—Berlin, Calcutta, Canton, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

Dresdner Bank, Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

MAX GUTSCHKE, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th Oct. 1911.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Importers of

THE KOMAGATA MARU.

Canada must be Mistress in her Own House.

The one fact, says the *Vancouver World* of May 23, that cannot be read out of the Hindoo situation, as it is thrust into prominence by the presence in Vancouver harbour of the Komagata Maru and its passenger list of 375—East Indians, all of them—is that Gurdit Singh and his wards—or dupes—fail signally and utterly to apprehend the true relation between the Overseas Dominions and the Motherland, and between the Overseas Dominions one to the others. In the self-governing Dominion, autonomy is complete. In fact, statesmen in the British Isles, seeking a distinctive colonial policy, traverse the line running in the opposite direction. They set themselves to draw closer the ties that bind the Britannic Dominions together.

Mr. Gurdit Singh and his 375 compatriots must be made to realize that they are utterly mistaken in their interpretation of the constitutional relationship between Canada and Great Britain. The construction which they place upon it, in spirit and in essence, purely East Indian; and because it is so, it is completely at variance with accuracy. Therein, indeed, the gulf which the centuries have dug between the East Indian and the immigrant of European origin, is strikingly reflected. Ideals of government, standards of citizenship, habits of life, far more than varieties of race, place the weight of countless years between the "immemorial East" and the strenuous West. East Indians cannot be made organic entities in western life. Those that have been admitted to British Columbia are so many artificial limbs on the body politic. The whole history, nature and spirit of the East forbids even so much as an attempt to adapt themselves to western conditions.

"Daughter am I in my mother's house, but mistress in my own." That is a succinct and clear definition of Canada's place in the Britannic Dominions. The words were not uttered by a Canadian statesman or politician; they were written by the greatest English poet of to-day, a writer who won his spurs in India. Canada has always enjoyed, and has always exercised, the right to deny admittance within her gates to intending immigrants, whether British subjects or not. Canadian immigration is a subject on which Canada has the first word and the last. In matters of internal administration Canada is supreme.

The situation which has been created by the wealthy Hindoo, Mr. Gurdit Singh, is one which should be accepted and dealt with fearlessly. It is nothing more than a sharp accentuation of the necessity which lies upon governments to grasp this question of Hindoo immigration firmly, and deal with it as it should be dealt with by statesmen skilled and experienced in the science and art of governance. Legislation on the subject should be sharp, clear-cut and abidingly adequate. It is true that East Indians are watching; it is well that they should watch. Better far that India should be brought to a sudden and clear realization

of the rights of the self-governing Dominions to frame, regulate and control their own immigration policies, than that the present exasperating and nebulous misunderstanding should be permitted to continue.

The police are patrolling the docks to prevent the East Indians from landing. That is well. Mr. Gurdit Singh, or his sailing master, should not have long to wait for sailing orders.

Court of Enquiry Resumed. Hope of the early departure of the Komagata Maru and its human freight had to be relinquished on Tuesday, says the *Vancouver World* of June 10. The followers of Gurdit Singh aboard the immigrant ship notified the authorities that they had changed their attitude toward the board of inquiry and were now ready to send ashore passengers for examination. It is believed that Gurdit and his friends became convinced that the policy of sinking between decks and refusing to comply with the custom of the immigration officials, in conducting inquiry into would-be immigrants' claims, would not in any way further their object. The immigration office also was notified that the Komagata was now ready to receive provisions and these were dispatched to the vessel to-day.

Following the change of base on the part of the Hindoos, the board of inquiry, which adjourned last week owing to the refusal of the Komagata's passengers to attend, was reconvened, and four passengers were landed for examination. All of these claim previous residence in Canada.

Charter Money Guaranteed. Another development in the situation is the announcement that Mr. O. Gardiner Johnson, consignee of the Komagata, has been tendered security for the charter money due by two Vancouver East Indians, who are willing to assume all the indebtedness.

Mr. Gardiner Johnson has cabled this development to Y. Sato & Co., the consignors, and is sending a communication setting forth all the facts of the case to the firm by mail aboard the Empress of Russia, which sails late Thursday.

Captain Yamamoto, of the Komagata, says he will not leave before June 19 in any event, that being the date of the arrival of the two Japanese cruisers, Asama and Azuma, which will pay a four days' visit to Vancouver.

The resumption of the board of inquiry's work points to the probability of obtaining at an early date a test case which Mr. J. Edward Bird, retained by Gurdit Singh, desires to take to the courts to try out the effectiveness of the orders-in-council excluding the Komagata's passengers from Canada.

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POST OFFICE.

There will be no steamer for Macao on Monday the 6th inst. at 2 p.m. Macao Mail will be closed at 9 p.m. daily instead of 11.15 a.m. until further notice.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London June 13. Due Shanghai June 29.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per TORILLA, 4th July, 3 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN 5th July, 9 a.m. Swatow—Per PITANULOK, 5th inst., 9 a.m.

Holhow & Bangkok—Per MACHEW, 5th 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 6th July.

Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 6th July, 1 p.m.

Halphong & Pakhoi—Per HANOL, 6th inst., 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 7th July.

Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per CHIP-SHING, 7th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 7th July, 10 a.m.

Straits, India via Calcutta—Per A. APCAR, 7th July, 2 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per CHINHUA, 7th July, 3 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per SHIAOH-SING, 7th July, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 8th July.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Naples—Per DERFFLINGER, 8th July, 9 a.m.

Holhow, Halphong & Pakhoi—Per KAIFONG, 8th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHU MARU, 8th inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN 8th July, 10 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per BENDORAN, 8th inst., 10 a.m.

Straits, Samarra & Sourabaya—Per CHUNSHANG, 8th inst., 11 a.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per KWONG-SANG, 8th July, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 9th July.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui—Per DAIGI MARU, 9th inst., 1 p.m.

Amer. Can. Mail—Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Victoria & Tacoma—CHICAGO MARU, 9th inst., 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI, 9th July, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 10th July.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand—Per TAIYUAN, 10th July, 11 a.m.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per EASTERN, 10th July, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 10th inst., 10 a.m.

Straits, India via Calcutta—Per KUTSANG, 10th July, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 11th July.

Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per HUI-CHOW, 11th July, 9 a.m.

Philippine Is., Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, and Canada, via San Francisco—Per PERSIA, 11th inst., 11 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per RUBI, 11th inst., 3 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 11th July, 1 p.m.

Philippine Is., Maroon, Angaur, Samar, Yap, Fried, Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herberisholme, Matupi, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Brisbane—Per P. SIGISMUND, 11th July, 2 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 11th July, 5 p.m.

[To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 8.30 a.m. on Thursday the 16th July.]

TUESDAY, 14th July.

Jessellton, Kudat & Sandakan—Per BORNEO, 14th June, 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-YANG, 14th inst., 10 a.m.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles (Late Letters 11 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents). Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail—Per OHIL, 14th inst., 11 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 14th inst., 3 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shih N. China & Japan via Moji, Victoria B. O. & Seattle, Wash.—OHIDZUOKA M., 14th inst., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 15th July.

Straits & Colombo—Per KITANO, M. 15th July, 9 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Himalaya, Br. s.s. 6,900, W. W. Cooke, 3rd inst.—Shanghai, 30th ult., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Kjeld, Norw. s.s. 210, Hollesie, 4th inst.—Bangkok, 27th ult., Rice—Chin-nose.

Monmouthshire, Br. s.s. 3,197, Eccleston, 4th inst.—Singapore, 26th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Goshu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,119, K. Hattori, 3rd inst.—Swatow, 2nd inst., Gen.—O. S. K.

Wongkai, Ger. s.s. 1,115, H. Oltmanns, 3rd inst.—Bangkok, 25th ult., Rice—M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

July 4.

Anna for Bangkok E. F. Ferdinand for Trieste via Singapore

Wongkai for Shanghai Haiyang for Foochow via Swatow

Hupho for Saigon Tientsin for Bangkok

Tientsin for Batavia via Banka Hong Wan I for Singapore via Amoy

Phra Nang for Hong Kong Kanchoo for Tientsin via Shanghai

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Himalaya from Shanghai—H. Adriaola, C. Stelbol, H. Macfarland, D. Dixon, A. Ramsey, Miss E. Stainfield, Chan Hoo, Chang Sing-kai, Chen Hai-yu, Lt. D. McGillicuddy, N. L. Smith, Rev. R. H. Glover, Judge O. S. Lobengler, W. J. Hawkins, Yao.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Himalaya for London etc.—W. Hamilton, P. J. West, G. H. Allen, J. B. Penman, F. T. Salvador, P. Raza, H. Khan, C. J. Colley, Mr. & Mrs. Wong Ching-tong.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 19 June.

Arrivals from China—Bohemian, Cordillera, Tottori Maru, Morionothshire.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—China, Hector, Kaga Maru, Persia, P. E. Friedrich, Demodocus, Don of Kelly, Senegambia, Katori Maru, Uckermark.

London, 23rd June.

Arrivals from China—Bayer, Belgravia, Buelow, Karoma, Telemachus.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Cardiganahke, Dunbar, Lycabon, Inverlyde, Luitow, Sigmaringen.

London, 30 June.

Arrivals from China—Persia, Sigmaringen.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Andania, Bellerophon, Benvenue, Malta, Holsatia.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The O. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Kobe on July 2, at 6 p.m., and was due to arrive at Shimidzu on July 3, at noon.

The N. D. L. freight s.s. MARK left Singapore on the 2nd inst. at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 8th inst. at 7 a.m.

The s.s. PRINZ SIGISMUND left Kobe on the 2nd inst. at 3 p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 9th inst., a.m.

The s.s. PRINZ WALDEMAR left Sydney on the 2nd inst. at 3 p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 25th July.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU which sailed from San Francisco on June 6, is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan Ports & Manila on the 5th inst. at between 8 to 10 a.m.

The s.s. DIWARA from Calcutta left Singapore on the 1st inst. and may be expected here on or about the 6th inst. at a.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed, Findor, Baddocks, Kippers & Co. ALEXANDRA CAVE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 3rd at 11.30—Depressions lie over S.E. Mongolia, Tongking, and to the north-east of Hokkaido.

Pressure has increased slightly along the coast from Shanghai to Cape St. James, and over Formosa and Luzon. It has decreased slightly over S. Japan, and is now highest in the neighbourhood of the Bonins.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.40 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood.	S.E. winds, light to moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel.	S. winds, moderate.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooki.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, 3rd July, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Wootock	7a	29.71	65	ese	1	0	
Nemuro	6a	29.59		ws	1		
Hakodate		29.67		ese	1		
Tokio		29.65			0		
Kobe		29.61			0		
Nagasaki		29.55			0		
Kagami		29.58		nw	2		
Osima		29.55			0		
Naha							
Ishijima							
Bonin Is.		30.02			1		
Kofu							
Whampoa		29.63	75	sw	1	orm	
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiangsu							
Changsha							
Shanghai		29.74	79	se	3	b	
Gutzlaff		29.85	75	s	6	bm	
Sharp P.	7a	29.85	82		0	5	
Amoy	6a	29.80	82	87	se	1	0
Swatow		29.77	80	91	se	2	0
Taihu	5a	29.85			0	0	
Taihu		29.86			0	0	
Tainan		29.85			0	2	
Koshu		29.85			0	2	
Formosa		29.85			0	2	
Chanton	6a	29.78	79	95	se	1	0
Hkong	6a	29.77	80	80	se	3	0
Gap Rock		29.74			se	3	0
Maaco		29.75	80		se	2	0
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi							
Shanghai	6a	29.76	77	ene	1	0	
Phullen		29.68	84	ws	2	0	
Tourane		29.61	77	sw	4	0	
O. St. J.		29.61	77	sw	4	0	
Apurri		29.61	77		0	0	
Manila		29.62	78		0	0	
Agasspi		29.61	78		0	0	
Ille	9a	29.55	82	w	1	b	
Bacolod		29.63	87	w	2	0	
Cebu		29.63	87	w	2	0	
Labuan							

T. F. Clayton, Director, Hongkong Observatory, July 3.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, s squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew yet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 8 p.m.	at 8 p.m.	at 8 p.m.	at 8 p.m.
Barometer	29.74	29.77	29.75
Temperature	80	83	84
Humidity	75	80	79
Wind Direction	S	SE	ENE
Force	2	3	1
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0
Highest open air temperature on the ground	88	88	88
H.K. Observatory, 3rd July.			
T. F. CLAYTON, Director.			

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SIBERIA SUNDAY 2nd Aug. at 1 p.m.

CHINA TUESDAY 11th Aug. at noon

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